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INTERNATIONAL
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AT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 15-7 (59-45). Tomorrow 11-2 (52-. esterday's temp. 11-7 (52-45). LONDON: Temp. 12-7 (53-45). Tomorrow cloudy. day's temp. 9-6 (48-43). CHANNEL: Rough. : Variable. Temp. 13-6 (53-43). NEW YORK: Temp. —1—8 (30-17). Yesterday's temp. (41-30).
DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	12 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	18 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S Military (Eur.)	20.25
Israel	1 £ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D

ondon Tells IRA Of Possible Gains f Truce Continues

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The British government sought to win an extension of a cease-fire by the Irish Republican by holding out the prospect of the release of more political ners and a drastic reduction of the British Army's role in hern Ireland.

In a statement in the House of Commons, Merlyn Rees, sec- ry of state for the province, stopped short of any specific con- on between now and midnight Thursday, when the cease-fire is scheduled to end. He argued, however, that the Provisional wing of the IRA had more to gain than to lose by a "genuine and sustained end of violence."

The IRA, which on Dec. 22 called a halt to its campaign of violence, met in Dublin to consider its response. It has extended the cease-fire once before, after Mr. Rees announced that 20 of the nearly 600 prisoners held in detention without trial would be released and 50 more would be allowed home on a three-day parole.

This time, Mr. Rees offered nothing concrete. Instead, he promised a host of concessions if peace continued and violence came to a "permanent end."

It was a carefully worded statement, shaped to keep the IRA interested and the Protestants calm. It reflected his dilemma—how to avoid provoking a Protestant reaction with too many concessions to the IRA while persuading the Provisionals to continue the truce.

'Down the River'

Mr Rees said that "none of us is in this business to sell the Protestants down the river." He stressed that London was concerned about the "fears in both communities."

For the IRA and the Roman Catholics, he stressed that there were many benefits in a continuing peace. He said there could be a reduction in army patrols in Catholic areas and a progressive release of those now held in detention without trial, most of them Catholics.

With a permanent truce, he continued, the rate of release would be stepped up until all detained men were out. Moreover, he added, the army troops would gradually withdraw to their barracks, with law and order maintained by the police.

The withdrawal of the troops to their barracks is one of the demands of the IRA. The others are a declaration of intent by the British government to withdraw from Northern Ireland within a defined period and the release of convicted IRA members as well as those held without trial.

2 Concessions Possible

Thus Mr. Rees sought to encourage the IRA that at least two of its demands were within its grasp in exchange for peace —the release of the prisoners and the return to barracks of British troops. The third demand—the statement of intent to pull out of the province at some future date—is not likely to be met in view of traditional British government pledges.

Britain long has said that it would regard Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom for as long as a majority in the North want to belong. The Protestant majority, two thirds of the population, is opposed to British withdrawal.

Britain often has promised to reduce army activity and release detainees if the IRA turned to peace, but Mr. Rees went somewhat further today than before in one area—his willingness to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

en. Ioannidis Charged ith Treason

cked '67 Take-Over; isted Papadopoulos

THENS, Jan. 14 (UPI).— Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the ner military police chief who rthrew dictator George Papaeulos in November, 1973; was anded in custody today on rges of high treason and sedi- n for his part in the 1967 itary take-over.

en. Ioannidis, 53, became the st of 50 officers accused of ging the April, 1967, coup to arrested following a three- nth investigation by Athens agistrate George Voltis. He was ken to a prison in Piraeus, the lice said.

Mr. Papadopoulos and his four osest associates will testify in eir defense from exile on the egean Island of Kea beginning morrow, judicial sources said.

The former dictator, 1 Deputy remiers Stylianos Pattakos and icholas Makarezos, former chief f the Greek Central Intelligence ervice Michael Roufogalis and ormer Cabinet minister Ioannis adas are expected to be remand- d in custody by the magistrate he sources said.

Memo Submitted

Gen. Ioannidis submitted a ritten memorandum to the magrate earlier today but refused answer any questions, his yer said.

Gen. Ioannidis, in his statent, denied the charges of ason and sedition, claiming at the events of April 21, 1967, re not a coup but a "revolun" that created its own legal rms.

He also said the military take- r of Nov. 25, 1973, which top- d the Papadopoulos governnt, and the resignation of the sta on July 23, 1974, returning ece to civilian rule, also were rt of the so-called revolution.

Soon after Gen. Ioannidis's ar- t, parliament resumed discusn of a government resolution ling for the prosecution of an imated 200 former Cabinet nisters and other officials who ved or collaborated with the nta during the seven-year dicorship. It also would cancel amnesty measures proclaimed der the junta.

First Reading

The resolution was unanimous- approved by the 300-member use in a first reading last ght.

A key provision defined the 1967 ke-over as a coup and not a volution, but Justice Minister nstantine Stefanakis rejected proposal that junta officials, s the leaders of the coup, uld be charged with high ason.

Meanwhile, students clashed th police in Athens during monstrations to back demands ging from modernization of ir school curriculum to punish- g the fallen junta. At least 10 licemen and an undisclosed mber of students were injured fighting in front of a private dical school.

In Salonika, northern Greece, me 10,000 students marched rough the streets demanding at professors appointed at lonika University during the riod of the military regime be missed. The students were also ding the punishment of junta aders. Other such demonstraons took place in Larissa, Ioanis, Florina and Piraeus.

Whitlam in Moscow or Official Visit

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam arrived in Moscow today on an official visit and was greeted at the airport by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Tass reported.

Mr. Whitlam said he expected that scientific and cultural cooperation agreements between the Soviet Union and Australia would be signed during his visit, the news agency said.

He added that he hoped there would be further development of economic relations between the two countries, the agency added.



United Press International.

ANGOLA TALKS—Portuguese and Angolan leaders at yesterday's talks concerning Angolan independence. From left: foreground, Antonio Santos, Portuguese Minister for Overseas Coordination; Agostinho Neto, MPLA president; Ernesto Antunes, Portuguese Minister Without Portfolio; Holden Roberto, FNLA president; Mario Soares, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Jonas Savimbi, president of Unita.

Transition to Independence

Accord on Angola Reported Ready

By Henry Giniger

ALVOR, Portugal, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Portuguese government and the three major liberation movements of Angola were reported today to have reached virtually complete agreement on independence for Portugal's biggest and richest colonial possession.

According to Portuguese officials, the conference that began in this southern seaside resort on Friday is likely to end tomorrow with the signing of a detailed document ceding sovereignty to the African territory, probably in mid-November.

A spokesman for the centrist group called Unita said tonight that the agreement would provide for elections to a constituent assembly before independence. The assembly would elect a president to whom sovereignty would be turned over. During the transitional period, a Portuguese high commissioner would be assisted by a presidential council whose chairmanship would rotate among the three rebel groups.

The start of an Angolan national army would be made, on an initial contribution of 6,000 to 8,000 men from each rebel group with an overall matching contribution from the Portuguese Army. The provisional government will be carefully balanced among the three groups, with Portuguese ministers representing the white Portuguese in Angola.

Those military forces remaining under the control of each group would be progressively integrated into the army, according to how well those forces already integrated had been able to work together.

Distractions From Lisbon

The conferees spent most of today putting the accord into final form but were distracted to some extent by mounting political tension within Portugal that threatened to bring down the government.

The Portuguese delegation had one eye on the proceedings here and another on Lisbon, where Communist-dominated unions brought thousands of their members into the streets to demonstrate in favor of a proposed law establishing one large federation of labor.

The Communist-led demonstration was a way of answering vehement opposition to the bill by the Socialist and the centrist Popular Democratic parties, partners with the Communists in the government coalition.

The Socialists and Popular Democrats fear that the proposed law would seal Communist control over the labor movement. But they now either have to swallow their opposition to the bill, in the face of the Lisbon demonstration of popular support for it, or go through with their more or less explicit threats of resignation from the Cabinet.

Within the Armed Forces Movement, which has effective political control of the country, and in the highest spheres of the government, the dominant thinking was that the resignation threats were a bluff and that the Socialists and Popular Democrats would shrink from a crisis when the showdown came—possibly on Friday, when the Cabinet is scheduled to meet.

General elections for a Portuguese constituent assembly are scheduled for less than three months from now and the thought of a political crisis now pleases nobody.

The Armed Forces Movement published a statement yesterday backing the proposed labor law, which has been pushed for months by the Communists and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

As Hussein Warns of 'Disaster'

Oil Producers Said to Slash War Chest for Arab Armies

By Jim Hoagland

AMMAN, Jan. 14 (WP).—The main Arab armies will receive only 58 per cent of the $2.35-billion war chest they requested at the Rabat summit conference, authoritative Arab sources said here yesterday.

Since the October meeting, the Arab oil producers have agreed to pay $580 million each to Egypt and Syria, which had requested $1 billion each, $175 million to Jordan and $30 million to the Palestinian guerrillas, the sources said.

Jordan's King Hussein yesterday again warned that the Middle East was heading for "a fresh disaster" unless progress was made immediately toward peace.

Speaking to newsmen at his residence here, Hussein, who is considered the most moderate of the Arab leaders involved in the confrontation with Israel, described the next few months as "extremely critical and very decisive in terms of the future of this entire area and possibly in terms of the future of world peace."

The Arab states "cannot relapse into the state of no peace and no war," he said, adding that beyond "the very first steps that were taken following the October war of 1973, not much has happened. I believe that it is extremely urgent . . . that the momentum for peace be regained as soon as possible."

Jordanian and Western sources here emphasize that, although Jordan is embarking on a military buildup, the King remains convinced that Jordan will not be, for at least three years, in any position to open a third front against Israel if war resumes.

Jordan became the first Arab state to receive its share of the Rabat war chest on Saturday when Saudi Arabia paid its $51-million share of this year's assessment. Reports here said that Syria also received its first payment from the Saudis over the weekend.

Jordanian officials said that the reduced payment, and disagreement over whether the military subsidy will be made every year, will hamper Jordan's military program. They said Jordan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

To Visit Jordan, Egypt, Too

Faisal, in Syria, Sees Assad, Reportedly on Military Ties

DAMASCUS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, making his first visit to Syria as a monarch, met with President Hafez al-Assad today in talks aimed at coordinating military efforts against Israel, government sources said.

King Faisal told Mr. Assad in an arrival statement that he hoped "God will give our brothers in Syria all support and victory and will eliminate their enemies."

Mr. Assad replied that King Faisal's four-day visit would "strengthen our ability to struggle against Zionism and will enable us to increase solidarity in order to accomplish victory over our enemies and to regain conquered rights."

Damascus is King Faisal's first stop on a three-nation tour of the Arab "confrontation states" in the struggle against Israel. He will leave for Jordan on Friday and is scheduled to meet Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in the city of Aswan on Sunday.

Today was the first time that the Syrian radio broadcast live the arrival of a head of state. Not even former President Richard Nixon received such coverage on his June, 1974, visit.

Government sources said talks tonight between King Faisal and Mr. Assad centered on Middle East developments, Saudi aid to Syria and closer diplomatic and military cooperation between the two countries.

Syrian officials disclosed yesterday that Saudi Arabia has already given Syria its contribution to a $2.35-billion war chest set up for the confrontation states by Arab oil-producing nations at an Arab summit conference in Rabat last October.

The officials did not disclose the size of the Saudi contribution.

Government sources said Mr. Assad was expected to raise the possibility of additional Saudi aid.



United Press International

Saudi Arabian King Faisal (left) and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in Damascus.

Ford Will Ask Congress For Permanent Tax Cut

Would Aid Low-Income Americans

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—President Ford, who last night proposed a one-shot, $12-billion tax cut for individuals, intends to ask Congress for a permanent $16.5-billion annual cut in individual income taxes that would heavily favor low-income groups, the White House said today.

The new tax-reduction proposal, disclosed by Press Secretary Ron Nessen, is expected to go far in meeting congressional reservations about Mr. Ford's $12-billion tax-cut plan, which leading Democrats said did not adequately focus on low-income citizens.

Mr. Nessen said the permanent tax reduction would be in addition to the proposed 12-per-cent cash rebate applying to taxes on 1974 income alone.

He said the President would intend the tax cuts on post-1974 income to continue in effect for as long as his proposed higher tariffs and excises on crude oil were collected, and he plans for those levies to go on indefinitely. They are aimed at permanently reducing American consumption of imported oil.

Cuts for Corporations

Besides the individual tax cuts, Mr. Nessen said, the President will seek a drop in the maximum income-tax rate on corporations from 48 per cent to 42 per cent, to stimulate business investment. That cut would cost the Treasury an estimated $6 billion a year in revenue.

The new disclosures of the President's economic program, to be spelled out in greater detail in the State of the Union message to Congress tomorrow, were made as the heavily Democratic 94th Congress convened, with the ailing economy the focus of attention.

Mr. Ford's proposal last night won cautious assent today from key Democrats, who are pushing their own economic plan to cure the nation's ills.

Most agreed that Congress would enact a substantial tax cut, as both the President and the Democratic majority wish, and probably within three months, as a shot in the arm to counter the recession. But leading Democrats stressed that they wanted the tax cut to go to lower and middle-income persons.

The President's major new energy conservation program, involving a new tariff on imported oil, will substantially boost the cost of gasoline and other fuels, and there was some congressional unhappiness expressed at that.

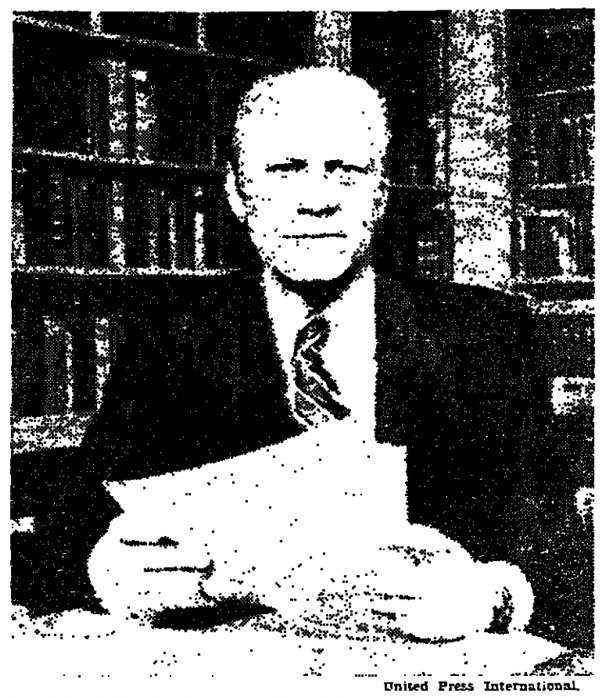
The tax cut would mean rebates to individual taxpayers of up to $1,000 on their 1974-tax payments. The increase in fuel costs would be returned to consumers in the form of a further $30-billion cut in taxes. These cuts would remain in effect indefinitely.

Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said both Congress and the President are "striving for the same thing—to provide more money for people, more jobs, and to conserve energy."

"All that's needed now is to put the country's interest first and work together," he said.

Senate GOP whip Robert Grif-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



United Press International.

President Ford shown after his speech to the nation on Monday. No photos were allowed during the address.

As Moscow Deploys MIRVs

U.S., Russia to Resume Talks On Arms Curbs Through 1985

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (IHT).—The United States and the Soviet Union will resume bilateral talks in Geneva at the end of this month, with "the objective of working out, this year, a new agreement limiting new offensive arms through Dec. 31, 1985," the White House announced today.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that the resumption of talks, set for Jan. 21, was made possible by the accord reached last November in Vladivostok between President Ford and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

The news of the resumption of talks, also announced in Moscow, came at almost the same time that Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger told newsmen that the Soviet Union had begun its long-expected deployment of *multiple independently targeted* warhead missiles (MIRVs).

The defense secretary said, "We have confirmed evidence of the deployment of the SS-18, the largest of the new generation" of Soviet missiles.

Such missiles were permitted under the previous agreement growing out of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The United States began deploying MIRVs five years ago.

No Cause for Change

Mr. Schlesinger emphasized that the Soviet deployment would not be cause for any change in American policy. He added that the primary question was not when the missiles were deployed, a move which had been anticipated for some time, but rather "the pace and ultimate extent of the deployment."

The SS-18, the largest intercontinental ballistic missile in the world today, can carry a payload of 15,000 pounds, more than *10 times that of the largest American missile.*

In a related development, Mr.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6

S. African Papers Now Urge Majority Rule for Rhodesia

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—South Africa's Afrikaans-language newspapers, previously staunch supporters of Rhodesia's white government, are expressing growing alarm about the possible consequences if black majority rule is not installed in Rhodesia.

Die Transvaler, official organ of the ruling National party in Transvaal Province, said in a weekend report that Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith "must now quickly and actively accept the logical consequences of his policy—that is, a black majority government in Rhodesia — or otherwise the whole of southern Africa will be plunged into a bloody conflict between white and black."

It went on: "Moreover, South Africa will also become involved. Then it will have to decide what will be more costly—continued help and protection for Rhodesia and the anger of southern Africa and a large part of the world, or total withdrawal from Rhodesia."

In an editorial yesterday, Die Transvaler said that unless South African Prime Minister John Vorster and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda could persuade the government and the African nationalists in Rhodesia "to come to their senses, the whole thing is going to go completely awry."

Die Beeld of Johannesburg said yesterday: "Rhodesia promised that there would be no preconditions to negotiations about a new constitution that can end the terror.

"This undertaking has not been honored. Rhodesia is now setting preconditions by rejecting majority government."

It said Mr. Smith's government would be well advised to stand by its word and not allow its "totally government-controlled" radio to make "provocative" broadcasts.

Die Beeld, in an editorial, said that if Rhodesian black leaders were not able to control militant elements among the guerrillas, they should admit this openly and dissociate themselves from violations of the cease-fire.

The Sunday newspaper Rapport commented that eventual black majority government was inherent in Rhodesian policy.

"You cannot give people the idea that they will eventually govern the country and then give the impression that you are doing all you can to prevent it," the newspaper said.

Callaghan Says He Is Prepared To Meet Smith

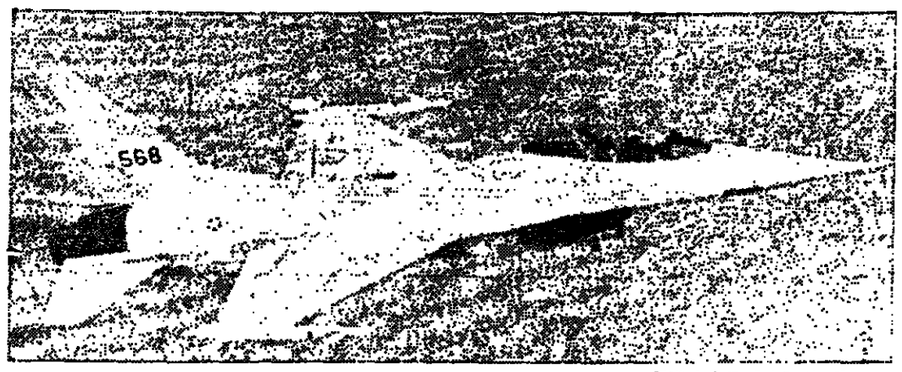
LONDON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today he was ready to sound out Prime Minister Ian Smith's government on steps toward settling the nine-year-old Rhodesian independence dispute.

Reporting to the House of Commons on his recent visit to seven states in Africa—but not Rhodesia—he warned: "There is not a great deal of time left if Rhodesia is to make a choice between guerrilla warfare and a peaceful settlement."

He said there was, however, "a better chance than for many years of achieving an honorable and peaceful settlement of the problem."

Mr. Callaghan said that if exploratory talks began between the African nationalists and the Smith government, "there could be a case for an observer from this country being present in Salisbury."

"I am quite ready to make contact with Mr Smith at some level in order to see how we can move forward to the next stage."



United Press International.

The YF-16, chosen by the Pentagon to be the Air Force's new lightweight fighter.

To Standardize Equipment

High-Level U.S. Team Urges 4 NATO Nations to Buy YF-16

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (AP).—A high-level team of Pentagon and State Department experts today urged four NATO countries to buy the same lightweight fighter plane that the United States has selected for its Air Force, the General Dynamics YF-16.

An American delegation, led by Deputy Air Force Secretary Frank Schrantz, met military experts from Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway who are shopping for 350 planes to replace their aging U.S.-built F-104 Starfighters.

A Belgian Defense Ministry spokesman said that he did not believe the American decision to buy the YF-16 would immediately swing the balance one way or the other.

The Pentagon ended a nearly three-year competition yesterday with the announcement that the 1,500-mph YF-16 had been chosen over the Northrop YF-17 for full-scale development as the Air Force's lightweight fighter.

Sources at NATO headquarters here pointed out that the final European choice was entirely a matter for the four buying countries, although the United States and NATO are anxious to standardize military equipment in the alliance.

Some of the military experts dealing with the evaluation of the rival warplanes are known to prefer buying a twin-engine aircraft. The YF-16 is single-engined, while its two major competitors—the French Mirage F-1 M-53 and the Northrop jet—have two power plants.

Secretary of the Air Force John McLucas said in Washington that the YF-16 showed, in the course of six months of intensive flight testing, that it is superior to the YF-17 at supersonic speeds in such key characteristics as agility, acceleration and endurance.

He also said that the YF-16 would be about 8 per cent cheaper than the YF-17, in part because it would use an engine now in production.

Defense ministers and experts of the four NATO countries have been courted for months by both the Pentagon and the French Defense Ministry.

Mr. McLucas said late last night that a final proposal has not yet been made to the NATO countries but that the European decision is expected within 90 days.

Air Force Price

Mr. McLucas indicated that the Europeans could expect to pay about the same price as the U.S. Air Force for the new fighter.

The Air Force price, counting research and development costs, works out to about $6.7 million a plane, he said. If the price were based on "fly-away" cost, without research and development, it would come to about $4.6 million.

Mr. McLucas said, "We think that our costs will be very competitive" with those of the French Mirage F-1. The price of the Mirage has been estimated at $5.5 million.

However, the Air Force secretary said that he suspects that "cost will not be the main factor," adding that the U.S. offer to "co-produce" the planes in Europe will play an important part in the final decision of the NATO group.

Rice Supply In Far East Held Critical

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP).—The world situation is at a critical juncture, Addeke Boerma, director-general of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, warned yesterday.

Mr. Boerma said that present food-grain supplies are barely sufficient to feed the populations in several countries of the Far East. He said it was imperative to implement without delay the recommendation of the World Food Conference in Rome in November to raise food aid to 10 million tons a year beginning this year, up several million tons from current contributions.

Mr. Boerma spoke at the opening of the 18th session of the Intergovernmental Group on Rice.

'Precariously Balanced'

"This year again, with poor paddy crops in several heavily populated regions in the Far East and minimal carryovers of grain, the world food situation is at best precariously balanced," Mr. Boerma said.

There are several countries, he added, where the public distribution system is in constant danger of collapse unless a better continuity of supplies can be maintained. He did not name the countries.

Representatives from 40 countries are taking part in this week's meetings, which will review the latest developments in the production and trade of rice.

Shah Rejects Embargo on Oil

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran said in an interview published here today that his country would not join any oil embargo if there were another war in the Middle East.

The Shah, in Vienna on a private visit, told the newspaper Die Presse that Iran had not joined the Arab nations' embargo against the United States and other Western countries in 1973 and would not do so in the future.

"We are not going to participate in an oil embargo because we do not want to mix oil and politics," the Shah said.

U.K. Workers March For 2 Jailed Pickets

LONDON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—About 6,000 workers from all over Britain marched on Parliament today to demand the release of two strike pickets held in jail for more than a year on conspiracy charges.

The march was called by the Trades Union Congress, which groups 9 million workers, as the latest in a series of attempts to win freedom for Dennis Warren, who was sentenced to three years, and Eric Tomlinson, imprisoned for two years. Their convictions stemmed from a 1972 picket-line brawl.

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OPEN LUNCH TIME

No Progress Seen on EEC Farm Prices

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (IHT).—Common Market agriculture ministers today made little progress in their efforts to agree on the level of this year's farm prices.

The talks were mainly concerned with technicalities. The critical point will come next week in a scheduled marathon session that is expected to last three or four days. The ministers have set the end of the month as a deadline for a price accord.

It was clear from today's discussions that each of the nine member nations is still maneuvering for a negotiating position. None at this stage seems prepared to reveal fully to the others the minimum it would be prepared to accept.

However, in the day's one concrete decision, the European Economic Community ministers agreed to sell at half price 100,000 tons of skimmed milk powder to any international charitable organizations that might want it for food aid to developing countries.

Apart from this, as the meeting's chairman, Mark Clinton, said at a press conference: "It has been very difficult to get ministers to show positive attitudes."

There was a brief discussion about whether the EEC should subsidize the import of a further 300,000 tons of sugar to meet shortages in Britain and Italy. No agreement was achieved on this, pending clarification of the West German attitude, which will be defined in a Bonn Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

British sources indicated, however, that if there is no agreement when the agriculture ministers next meet, Britain will try to make a unilateral deal with Australia for a long-term supply of sugar at a price level lower than the one currently being offered by African and Caribbean suppliers.

Partnership Talks Limp

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Negotiations for partnership between the Common Market and 46 developing countries foundered in apparent confusion today.

Officials from each side confessed that they were unclear about the positions of their own group as well as that of their counterparts.

"It is like throwing 55 coins in the air and hoping they will land the right side up," an official commented.

Eritrea Rebels Throw Bombs in Post Office

ADDIS ABABA Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Eritrean rebels tonight threw bombs into the main post office of Asmara, capital of the Ethiopian province, residents of the city said.

They said the bombs sent panic-stricken crowds hurrying to their homes. Streets in the city center were deserted within minutes.

First reports said damage had been light and that there had been no casualties.

F-14s Grounded As 2d Crashes Off Enterprise

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 14 (AP).—All of the Navy's new F-14 Tomcat jet fighters were grounded today after a second crash involving the $14-million planes, the Navy announced.

The two crew members, as with the first F-14 lost, apparently escaped serious injury in the latest crash, which occurred earlier today in the Indian Ocean, a Navy spokesman said. Both F-14s lost were flying from the carrier Enterprise.

The spokesman here said all routine training and test flights of the Tomcat were suspended but commanders could "conduct missions as required" in an emergency. He said most of the Navy's 113 swing-wing F-14s are stationed in San Diego. He declined to estimate how long the grounding of the planes might last.

The crash today was the second of a Tomcat in 12 days and the third of a jet fighter from the Enterprise in that period. The pilot of the third fighter, which was an EA-6B Prowler, was killed in the crash.

Sixth Fleet Carrier Visits Turkish Port

IZMIR, Turkey, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Sixth Fleet aircraft carrier Saratoga, the first U.S. Navy ship in four years to enter a Turkish port, arrived today for a five-day visit. Extensive security precautions were in force.

The Sixth Fleet stopped calling at Turkish ports in 1971, following a wave of anti-American demonstrations in Turkey. The Saratoga is scheduled to sail from Izmir on Saturday.

Red Shelling Is Said to Kill 26 Refugees

Mekong Boats Run A 15-Mile Gauntlet

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 14 (AP).—Communist-led rebels shelled a Mekong River convoy loaded with refugees from besieged Neak Luong, killing 26 persons and wounding 42, Cambodian Navy sources reported today.

The convoy was carrying more than 250 civilians, most of them women and children. It ran through a 15-mile corridor of fire. All the casualties were in one boat, which was hit by five 75-mm shells.

The fighting in South Vietnam also claimed civilian casualties. Seven civilians were killed and two wounded, the Saigon command reported, when an ox cart hit a mine east of Saigon.

It also said North Vietnamese forces attacked a 65-truck South Vietnamese convoy in the Central Highlands, but said government troops repelled them.

A government military official said fighting in South Vietnam has now reached "what is believed to be the highest intensity since the cease-fire nearly two years ago."

1,600 Flee

Saigon officials reported more than 1,600 South Vietnamese troops and civilians have escaped from fallen Phuoc Binh to the government-held province of Quang Duc in the last week. When Phuoc Binh fell, a week ago, the government reported that there were 10,000 soldiers and 26,000 civilians in the city.

Radio Hanoi, meanwhile, responded to U.S. charges of grave violations of the Vietnam cease-fire by saying, "Washington grossly misrepresented the cause of the present tension in South Vietnam." It declared: "The United States and its henchmen must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their acts."

"Over the last two years, the United States has consistently, seriously and systematically violated the peace accord," the broadcast said. "Facts show that the United States has stepped up its military involvement and interference in South Vietnam's internal affairs and given a green light to [South Vietnamese President Nguyen van] Thieu's clique to commit half a million cease-fire violations."

Viet Cong Reply to U.S.

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government today rejected U.S. charges that North Vietnam refuses to respect the Paris peace accord of January, 1973.

It denounced as an "arrogant threat" a note sent by the United States to North Vietnam telling it to obey the peace pact or "accept all the consequences of its actions."

The Viet Cong communiqué added, "The United States has committed acts of open intervention in South Vietnam. It does not cease to send vessels of the Seventh Fleet, notably the aircraft carriers Coral Sea, Enterprise and Midway, to lead illegal activities off South Vietnam."

Waldheim Concerned

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed his "gravest concern" today at "the increased scale of the fighting in recent weeks" in Indochina.

In a statement opening his first news conference this year, he said: "It is essential for all parties involved to abide by the terms of the Paris agreement and to make progress toward the required political settlement of this lengthy and tragic war."

In response to a question, he said he was still studying "very carefully" a U.S. note he received last night asking that he appeal to Hanoi and the Viet Cong "to stop the fighting and to work out a peaceful settlement in line with the Paris agreement."

Britain Offers IRA Prospect Of Gains If Truce Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

talk with the political wing of the Provisionals, the Sinn Fein.

While Mr. Rees has never said so openly, there are indications that his office was in contact with the Provisionals just before and during the cease-fire. And some politicians believe that the absence of firm commitments should not cast any gloom over the prospects for a continuation of the cease-fire.

Private Assurances

Some suggested that Mr. Rees, in effect, had cleared his statement with the IRA and perhaps provided some private assurances of what would come next in the event the deadline was extended. They added that specific concessions could not be made immediately out of fear of antagonizing the Protestants.

Gerard Fitt, the leader of the Social and Democratic party, Northern Ireland's main Catholic political group, said that he felt "deep, sincere and heartfelt disappointment" that Mr. Rees had not taken steps to end detention immediately.

For the record, Mr. Rees said there would be no direct negotiations with the gunmen of the IRA but, he said, "our view does get to the IRA at second hand and we get their views as well."

The question that Mr. Rees could not answer today, despite a flurry of questions, was why the IRA had initiated and extended the cease-fire. Some members of the House wanted to know whether the gunmen felt they were beaten and wanted to talk peace or whether they simply decided to use the truce to regroup and rearm for another offensive.

Mr. Rees could offer no explanation. He said that Britain was acting in sincerity and "I take them to be acting in sincerity too."

If violence resumes, he stressed, "the security forces will deal with it resolutely."

Shooting in Belfast

BELFAST, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A commander of the paramilitary Protestant Ulster Defense Association, Charles Harding Smith, was wounded in his Belfast office today.

The shooting came two days after a split within the UDA over the recent initiative by Protestant churchmen aimed at ending violence in Northern Ireland.

Police said three shots were fired into the window of the UDA office from a shop across the street.

Mr. Harding Smith, a hardliner, was said to be not badly hurt.



Associated Press.

MISSION COMPLETED—South Vietnamese pilot leaving his F-5 jet fighter-bomber to ground crewmen following recent air strike against Viet Cong targets north of Saigon.

Third Day of Shelling

Israeli Artillery Pounds Area In Lebanon Near the Frontier

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Israeli gunners today rained artillery fire on two southeastern Lebanese villages, already battered by repeated Israeli attacks. Villagers in the region turned out to demonstrate against the Israeli ground and air attacks, which have turned farms into wasteland, newsmen said.

Israeli heavy artillery lobbed shells around the villages of Kfar Chouba and Kfar Haman, near the Golan Heights.

The shelling appeared aimed at disrupting road traffic.

In the main town of Marjayoun, villagers demonstrated against the three days of Israeli attacks.

Newsmen said that the demonstrators, mainly residents of Kfar Chouba and students from Marjayoun, called for greater Arab support to defend Lebanon against further "Israeli aggression."

Police dispersed the crowd by firing shots in the air when demonstrators tried to occupy the Marjayoun town hall, newsmen said.

In the melee that followed, 12 persons were injured slightly by flying glass splinters and rocks. None of them was hospitalized.

The renewed Israeli artillery fire followed yesterday's fierce battle between invading Israeli commandos and Palestinian guerrillas.

Near Israeli Border

The fighting flared around Kfar Chouba, which is a mile from the Israeli border.

A Palestinian spokesman said guerrilla forces joined Lebanese Army units in "meeting the large enemy force and inflicting heavy casualties on them."

A Lebanese Defense Ministry statement said the Israelis destroyed five houses in Kfar Chouba and others in neighboring villages.

Arabs Slash Military Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

presented a four-year plan costing $1.2 billion.

The shortfall in the Rabat war chest is also certain to complicate Egypt's efforts to fill gaps in its military machine created by the holdup of Soviet arms deliveries, analysts here said. Syria continues to receive major arms deliveries from the Soviet Union and will not be as seriously affected.

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi are moving ahead with plans to provide French-built jet fighters to Egypt in addition to the $580 million.

No reasons were offered for the failure of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Libya to live up to the expectations of the confrontation states in military financing. The reduced amount offered "when the basket was actually passed" after the Rabat summit, a Jordanian source said, was divided among the four military forces in ratio to their original requests.

Well-informed sources said that Saudi Arabia also has agreed to pay for the $30 million in military credits for sales from the United States requested by Jordan this year and would provide some additional funding to Jordan for other military purchases.

The administration of President Ford is seeking $100 million in free American military aid to Jordan, which received only $40 million in the last budgetary year. The grants are to cover new artillery, anti-tank weapons and part of two squadrons of F-5E jet fighters that are due to begin arriving here in July.

Jordan sees some chance for a new disengagement step to be negotiated between Egypt and Israel, to be followed by negotiations for a similar but not simultaneous step in the Golan Heights between Syria and Israel. After that, officials here are pessimistic that anything can be done for several years and they see pressures for war building up during this time.

"Time is running out," King Hussein said. "Unless progress is continued, the mood will be far worse than the one that existed before the October war."

Israel Doubts Big-2 Role

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Israel said today that the superpowers are unable to prevent another war in the Middle East because Egypt and Syria have more tanks and planes than any Western nation except the United States.

In answer to questions from a visiting Italian delegation, Information Minister Aharon Yariv said Cairo and Damascus have 1,000 planes and 4,500 tanks at their disposal for another round of fighting.

"And therefore," Mr. Yariv said, "the superpowers are at present in no position to prevent an outbreak of war in the region."

Meanwhile, an army spokesman here denied Beirut press reports that Israeli troops and Arab guerrillas engaged in heavy fighting in southeastern Lebanon last night. The Beirut reports said the fighting was the heaviest in the region since the October, 1973, war and was centered around the village of Chouba.

French Quiz 20 Arabs in Orly Attack

PARIS, Jan. 14 (IHT).—Police today rounded up 20 Arabs for questioning about the bazooka attack at Orly Airport yesterday, and said they ruled out the possibility that the assault was the work of Croatian dissidents.

Two men, whom the police are seeking, fired two shells in the direction of an El Al airliner leaving Orly for New York yesterday. The shells missed the El Al plane, but one of them crashed, without exploding, through a DC-9 of Yugoslavia's JAT airline as the plane was preparing to take off for Zagreb. The other hit an airport building. Three persons were injured slightly.

Following the attack, a group calling itself the Young Croatian Army told a New York radio station that the bazooka shells actually were aimed at the Yugoslav plane. They said the attack was part of their plan "to continue to fight the Tito government" and that they have "decided to turn to more violent measures to make their point."

Police here discounted the Croatian claim and concentrated their investigation in Arab circles. Police spokesmen said bazookas found in a car abandoned by the attackers were like those seized by Italian police following an attack two years ago against an El Al plane in Rome.

Most of the Arabs rounded up this morning were released, but three were kept for additional questioning. Police said most of the 20 were Jordanian or Iraqi students known for their pro-Palestinian activities.

Eyewitnesses yesterday saw two men described as tall and in their 30s fire the two shots and then escape in the car that was found later. The government today increased security forces at Orly airport to prevent similar incidents.

U.S., Russian Arms Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Schlesinger, in secret testimony given to Congress in September but made public today, explained the rationale behind a change in the American strategic nuclear policy announced last January, which seemed to commit the United States to work toward a limited "first-strike" capability vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

First-strike capability implies the power to destroy the ability of the enemy to retaliate by knocking out missile sites, command centers and other components of his strategic forces without wiping out his population or manufacturing capacity.

6 Million Dead

At a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Sept. 11, Mr. Schlesinger said that the Soviet Union had the capability to strike at only U.S. strategic forces with a limited nuclear attack that would kill fewer than 6 million Americans and would leave the manufacturing capability of the United States largely untouched.

He said that the change in the targeting of U.S. missiles to take out Soviet military targets would give the United States the ability to respond to a limited Soviet attack with a limited attack of its own rather than immediately escalating nuclear war to the level of total devastation.

The defense secretary said that in such an attack there could be as little as five minutes' advance warning.

However, while land-based missiles and strategic bomber fields could be wiped out by either side, missile submarines would still be capable of counterattacking in force, making a true first-strike capability unachievable by either side at present.

The Russians have not yet attained the necessary missile accuracy for a first strike capability.

In his press conference today, Mr. Schlesinger said that the United States would have to see whether the new missiles were deployed on a large scale and whether the Russians could achieve great accuracy with them.

3 Top Police Officers Slain in Indian State

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14 (AP).—Three senior police officials of the eastern Mizoram state, bordering Burma, were shot and killed yesterday in the capital city of Aijal by two rebels posing as police officials, the Indian government radio said.

It said the assailants drove in a jeep to the police headquarters, entered the room where the officials were in conference, shot them and fled. The rebel groups have been demanding independence for their state.

Drug Overdose Is Seen in Death Of Playboy Aide

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP).—The executive assistant to Playboy magazine publisher Hugh Hefner was found dead yesterday of what authorities termed an apparent overdose of drugs.

Bobbie Arnstein, 34, whose body was found in a hotel room, was convicted recently on federal charges of conspiring with two men to distribute cocaine.

She had received a 15-year prison sentence, pending a 90-day psychiatric examination. While appealing the conviction, Miss Arnstein had returned to work for Mr. Hefner.

The police said they did not know whether the apparent overdose that took Miss Arnstein's life was accidental. They said she checked into the Maryland Hotel Saturday under another name. Her body was discovered by a hotel employee.

Five Albanians Jailed For Plot in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Five Yugoslavs of Albanian origin today received jail terms ranging from three to nine years for plotting against President Tito's regime in an effort to restore the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo to Albanian rule, the national news agency Tanjug said.

All five, it said, were found guilty of irredentism, trying to overthrow the constitutional order and maligning Yugoslavia and its foreign policy in order to arouse nationalistic feelings among the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia.

Bonn Resumes Chile Aid

BONN, Jan. 14 (AP).—West Germany announced today the lifting of the suspension of development loans for Chile, imposed after the overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende. The Ministry of Economic Cooperation said 21.1 million deutsche marks ($6.8 million) is involved.

Group of Ten Accord Seen On Oil Loans

IMF Panel to Accept Both U.S., EEC Bids

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Leading industrial countries were expected to reach agreement today on the central issue at the International Monetary Fund conference here—how to recycle surplus revenues of the oil-producing countries to oil-importing nations.

Informed sources said the finance ministers of the Group of Ten, a panel of major industrial countries, probably would accept a recycling plan incorporating proposals put forward by the United States and the European Economic Community.

The recycling plan now emerging, the sources said, will include the proposal put forward by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a $25-billion "safety net" fund, set up by the main industrial countries to recycle, through loans, surplus oil revenues to countries having difficulty paying for their oil imports.

This borrowing facility to supplement an oil-revenue loan facility within the International Monetary Fund favored by the EEC countries.

Smaller Role

To meet U.S. objections, the oil-exporting countries are to play a smaller part than previously planned in financing the special IMF fund, the sources said. At least some of the money, possibly as much as one-quarter, is to be provided from existing IMF resources.

It was not clear exactly what was the expectation for the size of the IMF fund. British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey spoke yesterday in terms of about $14 billion.

The main opposition to Mr. Kissinger's plan came from the West Germans, who, with a big trade surplus, would have to foot a big share of the bill.

But the sources said West German objections seemed to have faded as a result of talks between Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg over last weekend.

The Group of Ten's members are the United States, Japan, Sweden and most of the EEC countries.

Accord Seen On Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

leftist groups. Some high officers were said to oppose the law on the ground that it violated the principle of a pluralist democracy which is supposed to be the armed forces' goal for the country.

But these officers, who are believed to include President Francisco da Costa Gomes, were not prepared to push their viewpoint in light of the mobilization of public opinion by the Communists.

One high official said that the Socialists and Popular Democrats had blundered in bringing the debate over the labor law into the public domain, instead of trying to work out a compromise privately.

The appeal to public opinion through statements in the press backfired because the better-organized Communists could rally labor forces to their side much more effectively than their rivals.

Woman Survives Six-Day Ordeal, 500-Foot Slide

VENTURA, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP).—A 46-year-old woman whose car had fallen down a 150-foot embankment was found alive Sunday after a six-day ordeal during which a passerby refused to summon help because "he did not want to get involved."

California Highway Patrol officials said that Barbara Wills was driving along California Highway 33 on the fringe of the Los Padres National Forest northwest here last Monday when her car slid off the road and down Wheeler Gorge.

The car came to rest on its roof. When Miss Wilson got out of the car she fell 350 feet down to the bottom of the gorge. For the next four days she called for help. Finally, a man walking his dog heard her calls and walked part way down the gorge.

"But the man said, in effect, that anyone who drove that car deserved anything he got and that he didn't want to get involved," a police officer said.

Then three youngsters doing some target practice Sunday heard Miss Wilson's cries and rescued her from the gorge. Miss Wilson was admitted to a hospital and listed in stable condition with a knee injury. She had withstood freezing temperatures.

Wilson, Callaghan Set Visit to Soviet Union

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will visit the Soviet Union next month, Mr. Wilson's office announced today.

This will be the first visit to the Soviet Union by a British prime minister since Mr. Wilson's January, 1966, visit there.

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rd Carefully Rehearsed eech Before Going on TV

By David S. Broder

SHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP). president ever rehearsed carefully for an address to ation than Gerald Ford did ast night's talk from the House library.

ognizing that he was "bet- lot on one throw of the as his chief speechwriter, t Hartmann, said, Mr. Ford through five run-throughs e television cameras before ly facing the citizens.

tape of each rehearsal was d back for the President his aides and resulted in mproving the delivery about per cent," Mr. Hartmann

Hartmann gave that as- ent before Mr. Ford's final hrough, and accompanied it the fervent prayer that "he it as well tonight as he's it in practice."

e extraordinary preparation que in Mr. Ford's presidency apparently without precedent g his predecessors—reflected feeling among White House ials that this was what one em called "a make-or-break" for the President.

s leadership capacity—par- arly in economic affairs— been viewed with increasing ticism by millions of Ameri- according to the polls. The ocratic Congress was threat- g to preempt the initiative putting forward its own eco- ic program first.

that situation, Mr. Ford ed hard on both the sub- ce and delivery of his speech. eparation of the speech be- shortly after November's tion, in which the Democrats ed landslide gains. Presi- tial aides began soliciting estions from every cabinet ber, many members of Con- s, some governors, and a ber of private citizens.

Economic Heavyweights

ince the focus was on the nomy, the major policy con- utions came from the ad- istration's economic heavy- ights—William Simon, Alan enspan, Arthur Burns, James nn, Roy Ash and William Seid- n.

Mr. Hartmann directs White use political and speech writ- operations. By the time that got back from vacation and to the process, the draft had ollen to 72 double-spaced type- ritten pages.

Mr. Hartmann said he boiled the draft down "just like I was writing it as a story for the New York Daily News. I tried to cut out the bull . . , and get right down to the business of the hard facts and the specific numbers."

The firm decision to request television time last night for a preview of tomorrow's formal State of the Union address to Congress was made only yesterday morning. At that time, Mr. Hartmann said, important substantive decisions, like the $1,000 ceiling on the 1974 tax rebates, still were unsettled. "Setting the deadline forced the decisions," he remarked.

Television rehearsals of earlier drafts of the speech began Friday, and Mr. Hartmann said the President originally hoped to go on the air 24 hours earlier—on Sunday night.

Teleprompter Used

The extra rehearsal time proved useful, for this was the first speech Mr. Ford had made from a teleprompter and aides said he had difficulty adjusting to it. The President had previously read from a text on a desk or lectern and had a habit of losing his place when he looked up into the camera.

Mr. Hartmann and other White House aides denied that last night's speech was designed to take the morning newspaper play away from the House Democratic legislative program, unveiled at a press conference yesterday *morning* by House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

"We don't want to get involved in a showdown with this new Congress," Mr. Hartmann said. "We're hoping for a cooperative attitude—in 1975 at least."

While denying that the timing of the "preview" talk was partisan, Mr. Hartmann acknowledged that the pressure of public opinion had pushed Mr. Ford into disclosing his program as soon as possible.

Agreeing that there had been some hard infighting before the final decisions were made, Mr. Hartmann said, "Everybody's upset about something in this thing —including me—but I'm not going to tell you what it is, and if the rest of them don't tell you what they're upset about, they'll be all right."

Mr. Hartmann said the decision to make the essentials of the program known to the people before it was formally presented to Congress reflected the President's *feeling that some of his acknowledged* troubles in communication stemmed from the fact that the voters had only been bystanders at his previous speeches.

"The President has been doing a lot of communicating," his speechwriter said, "but until now, the public has always been asked to witness him speaking to someone else—to Congress, to a press conference, to a campaign rally. There has been no direct communication to the American people on major issues."

Classes Are Resumed At Boston High School

BOSTON, Jan. 14 (AP).— lasses resumed without incident Hyde Park High School today der heavy police guard fol- ing a day of fighting between ck pupils and white pupils t resulted in 13 arrests.

n aide in the headmaster's fice said the school was "very let." No incidents were re- rted either at four schools in South Boston high-school plex where about 500 police- n have been on duty since sses resumed last Wednesday.

ord's Plan Is a Radical Shift rom His Thinking in August

By Philip Shabecoff

VASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT). resident Ford, under enormous litical pressure to act decisively restore the nation's nosediving nomy, has turned sharply ay from the policies he em- ced after taking the oath of ce just five months ago.

reviewing his State of the ion message in a nationally vised speech last night, the si dent called for a substantial cut to stimulate the economy, ich is enmeshed in a prolonged deepening slump. He also led for taxes on domestic and orted oil.

hese measures bear little re- blance to the policy proposals claimed by Mr. Ford before for several months after he ed into the White House.

s Vice-President last spring, he expressed firm opposition "a quickie, quick-fix tax cut," a magazine interview publish- just a few days before he suc- ded Richard Nixon in August, urged Mr. Nixon to submit to gress "an honest-to-goodness anced budget."

Spending Juggernaut

fter becoming President, Mr. d declared that inflation, al- dy rising by more than 10 per t on an annual basis, was the ion's No. 1 enemy. He also ed to slow the growth of what and his chief advisers describ- as the federal spending jug- naut.

s late as a month ago, Mr. d told an audience of busi- men that "if there are any ng you who want me to take 80-degree turn from inflation- ting to recessionary pump- ming, they will be disappoint-

e had also insisted repeated- that he opposed a tax on oline.

r. Ford has not entirely ndoned his original views of economy. He still wants to d down the growth of fed- l spending and he continues oppose more government in- vention in the marketplace in form of mandatory wage and ce controls.

Policy Turnaround

ut with his new proposals, he s, in fact, turned the weight his administration's economic policy away from inflation-fighting to anti-recession pump-priming.

In his address last night, the President conceded that he had shifted his ground. "This economic program," he said, "is different from the proposals I put forward last October. The reason is that the situation has changed. You know it, and I know it. What we need most urgently today is more spending money in your pockets rather than in the Treasury in Washington. Let's face it, a tax cut to bolster the economy will mean a bigger federal deficit temporarily and I have fought against deficits all my public life. But unless our economy revives rapidly, federal tax revenues will shrink so much that future deficits will be even larger. But I have not abandoned my lifelong belief in fiscal restraint. In the long run, there is no other real remedy for our economic troubles."

Far from cutting back the federal spending sharply in the current fiscal year and balancing the budget, as he originally pledged, Mr. Ford has now accepted the huge budget deficits and will add to them by cutting taxes and reducing revenues.

Perhaps the sharpest spur to quick action was the broad program of economic recovery presented by congressional Democrats yesterday. The Democrats promised action on their program, including a major tax cut, within 90 days. Mr. Ford had the choice of acting himself now, or reacting to the Democrats' program later. He acted.

But as he said in his address, he is not giving up his ideological battle against the growth of federal spending, even though he has been forced to prime the pump to end the long slide of the economy.

He called for a one-year moratorium on new federal spending programs and for a 5-per-cent limit on federal pay increases and Social Security payment raises.

In effect, Mr. Ford conceded that he had lost a major battle but declared that he intends to go on fighting the war against the growth of the federal spending juggernaut.



United Press International.

CHAIRPERSON—Margaret Bush Wilson, new head of the NAACP, with Executive Director Roy Wilkins.

NAACP Picks Black Woman As Chairman–First in Post

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Margaret Wilson was elected yesterday as the first black woman to be chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I assume they elected me because I'm competent and professional," the St. Louis lawyer said at a news conference. "My sex and my race are accidents of my birth. I take them for granted."

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, appeared at the news conference with Mrs. Wilson. He said she defeated three male candidates in the election at a closed session of the board.

"It was not a close vote," Mr. Wilkins said. "It finally became practically unanimous."

A 55-year-old divorcee with a 24-year-old son in Harvard Law School, Mrs. Wilson said she hopes to attract more young members to the NAACP.

"We need a million members," she said. Mr. Wilkins reported that membership grew by 26,000 to 440,000 last year, with a gross income of $1.7 million. He said expenses exceeded income by $3,298.

Mrs. Wilson said the goals of the NAACP are still the same as when it was founded 65 years ago—to eliminate racial discrimination.

It must focus now, she said, on "institutional racism." She defined that as "those subtle things that keep people out for artificial reasons."

She became the NAACP's second woman chairman. Mary White Ovington, a white woman who was a founder of the society, served as acting chairman and then chairman from 1917 to 1932.

Ford Plans to Ask Congress To Make Tax Cut Permanent

(Continued from Page 1)

fin, of Michigan, conceding that the President's plan to boost tariffs on imported oil would be "inflationary," declared that it was the best option available to cope with the energy crisis, *preferable to rationing.*

But Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, said he was worried about what increased oil taxes would do to electric rates in places like Hawaii, where oil is used to generate power.

On taxes, Speaker Carl Albert predicted that the House would pass a tax cut by March 1 but underscored his feeling that it should be aimed only at those in the lower and middle-income brackets.

"There will be a difference about whether there will be . . . an income ceiling on taxpayers who will be eligible for the tax cut," he told newsmen.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., the leading unannounced candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, echoed this view, saying, "There will be a tax cut . . . but it will not be the tax cut that he [Mr. Ford] has in mind, because it does not take care of the middle and low-income groups."

Rep. Albert, who spelled out the House Democratic majority's own economic program earlier yesterday, expressed reservations about the President's proposal for an increased investment tax credit for business. He also said Congress would enact legislation to channel money into the depressed housing market—a subject Mr. Ford did not discuss.

Health Program

The Oklahoma Democrat, moreover, demurred from Mr. Ford's insistence on no new federal spending programs. He promised that Congress would pass a national health program, overriding a presidential veto if necessary.

But while there were congressional reservations expressed about the President's program, there was enthusiasm from top executives in the slump-plagued U.S. auto industry, which has laid off thousands of workers. They were especially pleased at the proposed five-year moratorium on new emission-control standards, which they asserted would have adversely affected the industry's economic health.

"The President's program sounds good to me," said Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the Ford Motor Co. "It is aimed at the main problem areas—recession, inflation, energy and unemployment—and if it is put into effect promptly, it should begin to pull us out of our present difficulties."

Meanwhile, the White House estimated today that each American family will pay about $250 more yearly for fuel under the President's program. This would include a 10-cents-a-gallon boost in the price of gasoline.

Windfall-Profits Tax

The spokesman also said that Mr. Ford is seeking as part of his program to raise $30 billion in new fuel revenues by a "windfall profits" tax on oil companies. Through this tax the government would recapture every dollar the industry might make from some of the increases in fees, plus $3 billion out of existing profits.

The President, he said, also will:

- Propose a $2-per-barrel excise tax for both domestic and imported crude oil and products. When such legislation is passed, Mr. Ford would reduce the excise tax, which is supposed to go up to $3 for crude oil.
- Propose an excise tax on natural gas of 37 cents a cubic foot, equivalent to $2 a barrel.
- Lift controls on U.S. crude-oil prices, now held at $5.25 a barrel.

In announcing his proposed oil tariff, Mr. Ford said he was invoking emergency powers to impose the levy.

In his televised speech last night, Mr. Ford announced he would use his presidential authority to impose a $3-a-barrel tariff on imported oil, an action some experts said would translate into the 10-cents-a-gallon increase in gasoline prices.

Calling for a one-year moratorium on new federal spending programs, the President also said he will insist on a 5-per-cent limit on federal pay increased in 1975 as well as on federal retirement-pay increases and Social Security increases.

Conceding that the economic "going is rough" and "may get rougher," Mr. Ford nevertheless declared that "we are not on the brink of another Great Depression."

He reported "some progress" in the battle against inflation and declared that the emphasis now must be shifted from fighting inflation to fighting recession.

The fight will result in a budget deficit of $30 billion to $50 billion in fiscal years 1975 and 1976, he predicted. But unless the government takes action to stimulate the economy and avoid a deeper recession, tax losses could mean that the deficits could be even higher, he said.

All of his program, except the increase in import fees on foreign oil, requires approval from the Democratic-controlled Congress.

U.S. Won't Bill Nixon for His Flight Home

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—White House officials said yesterday that former President Richard Nixon will not be charged for any part of his flight home to San Clemente, Calif., on the day he gave up the presidency.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen was quoted Friday as saying Mr. Nixon would be charged $8,440 for half the journey aboard the presidential jetliner, Air Force One, because his resignation took effect as he was passing "a point near Jefferson City, Mo."

Officials denied yesterday that there was any plan to charge Mr. Nixon and said President Ford has instead directed the Defense Department, *which operates the air-*craft, to pick up all the costs of the flight.

Internal Security Committee

Democrats Vote to Abolish House Communist-Probe Unit

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT). —Democratic congressmen voted yesterday to abolish the House Internal Security Committee, which for 45 years has been a spearhead of anti-Communist investigations on Capitol Hill.

With hardly a dissenting voice, members of the House Democratic Caucus voted to transfer to the House Judiciary Committee some of the functions and staff of the Internal Security Committee together with its files, collected when it was called the House Un-American Activities Committee, on the allegedly subversive activity of more than 750,000 Americans.

Congressional liberals had sought for several decades to kill the committee, which was created in 1930 as the Select Committee to Investigate Communist Propaganda. Over the years, the committee became the sounding board for such veteran anti-Communist crusaders as former President Richard Nixon, Martin Dies and Parnell Thomas.

Committee interest hit its peak in the late 1940s, during the confrontation between Alger Hiss, a former State Department official, and the late Whittaker Chambers, who had confessed to having been a courier for a Communist spy ring.

Hiss later was convicted of perjury and served 44 months in prison.

The 1948-49 Hiss investigation, in which Mr. Nixon played a major role by using his position as a committee member to champion Mr. Chambers's cause, *served to bring the then obscure* California congressman to national attention.

Final action on the proposal to abolish the panel is to come Thursday in a vote by the whole House. Yesterday's action made it seem certain that the committee would be voted out of existence.

Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, probably would halt further investigations into subversive activities.

"This is a moment in history," said Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., a Jesuit priest who has led the campaign to kill the committee. A member of both the Judiciary and Internal Security Committees, Rep. Drinan specifically had sought a seat on the security panel to work to put it out of business.

Attempts Failed

For years, House liberals had been thwarted in attempts to cut off financing for the committee. An attempt last year to transfer the functions to the Judiciary Committee was defeated by a vote of 246 to 164.

But yesterday, those members seeking abolishment had the backing of most of the 75 new Democratic representatives, elected in November.

Rep. James Symington, D-Mo., said after the voice vote in the Democratic Caucus that the number of freshman congressmen "and their attitudes toward change" had had an obvious impact on the outcome.

A resolution to abolish the Internal Security Committee was first introduced yesterday by Rep. Drinan, then withdrawn when the chairman of the committee, Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., proposed one with similar wording. The differences were minor, mainly concerning the transfer of staff aides from the Internal Security Committee to the Judiciary Committee.

Although the work of the Internal Security Committee—the name was changed five years ago from Un-American Activities Committee—had dwindled in recent years, along with the attention it drew, it had a 1974 budget of $725,000 and a staff of 39.

The committee over the years also had looked into the work of such rightist groups as the German-America Bund, the Ku Klux Klan and, lately, radical groups such as the Symbionese Liberation Army.

In recent years, fewer and fewer Democrats have been willing to sit on the committee. Rep. Ichord presently is the only Democratic member, leading Rep. Symington to comment that he is "the captain of a ship without a crew."

Panel in Senate Is Deadlocked on Election in N.H.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP). —*The Senate Rules Committee* split evenly yesterday over the disputed outcome of November's election to fill a Senate seat from New Hampshire. The panel left the final decision to the full Senate.

A motion to seat Republican Louis Wyman without prejudice to the challenge by Democrat John Durkin lost on a tie vote, 4 to 4. A motion to have both contestants stand aside also lost on a tie vote.

Earlier, the committee adopted without objection a motion to recommend the seating of Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., without prejudice to the rights of his Democratic challenger, former Rep. Ed Edmondson.

However, the committee recommended that the Senate refer Mr. Edmondson's challenge to the committee for study. The effect would be to give Mr. Bellmon all the rights and privileges of a senator unless subsequent action were taken by the committee and the Senate.

In the New Hampshire contest, Mr. Wyman was the apparent two-vote winner over Mr. Durkin in the closest Senate race in history.

Eilts Home for Talks

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts has been recalled to Washington for consultations, embassy officials said today.



AP.

Edward Levi



UPI.

William Coleman jr.

Ford Discloses His Choices To Succeed Saxbe, Brinegar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP). —President Ford made a long-expected announcement today that he is nominating Edward Levi, president of the University of Chicago, to succeed William Saxbe as attorney general.

He also formally announced his intention to nominate William Coleman jr., a black attorney from Philadelphia, to succeed Claude Brinegar as secretary of transportation.

Mr. Levi, 63, has been president of the University of Chicago since 1968 and has been associated with the institution since 1936.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that Mr. Levi "has no known political affiliation," although some have described him as a Democrat.

Mr. Coleman is a Republican. His nomination is expected to *raise questions about his ties to* Pan American World Airways.

The Transportation Department has been working with the financially ailing airline to keep it solvent. Mr. Coleman is a member of the airline's board.

If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Coleman, a former president of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Education Fund, would become the second black cabinet officer in U.S. history. Robert Weaver was the first, serving as secretary of housing and urban development under President Lyndon Johnson from 1966 to 1968.

Mr. Coleman, 54, has little background in transportation other than his tie to Pan American. He has served as a part-time official or consultant in four previous administrations. A 1946 graduate of Harvard Law School, he was a law clerk to the late Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Oil Firms Snub Pentagon Deals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP). —Sixty-eight oil firms, including most of the industry's giants, have refused to sign contracts with the Pentagon unless relieved of the legal requirement to disclose their costs, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has asserted.

The Federal Energy Administration issued a directive last week ordering all oil suppliers to enter into written contracts with the Department of Defense and to obey the laws requiring disclosure of costs and compliance with uniform accounting standards, Sen. Proxmire disclosed.

Sen. Proxmire asked the Justice Department to "take whatever legal steps are necessary to require the oil industry to deliver needed fuel supplies to the Department of Defense."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Wednesday, January 15, 1975 *

Ford on the Economy

President Ford's early conviction that inflation was the prime foe of the American economy has been substantially altered. The timing of his economic "fireside chat" to the people Monday evening—in advance of his formal report to Congress on the state of the nation—was, doubtless, chiefly affected by the Democratic congressional assertion of its own general intentions that afternoon. But its substance was encouraging. The President has abandoned his former dependence on rhetoric and negativism in meeting America's economic problems and is producing a program of action, directed toward meeting the recession.

Such a new direction is undoubtedly necessary, not only in the practical sense of combatting a condition in which, as Mr. Ford put it, "the going is rough and it may get rougher." There is also the matter of public pressures, reflected in the decline of the President's popular support, as shown by opinion polls, and the political pressures implicit in the evident determination of the Democrats to take the bit in their teeth unless there is more decisive guidance from the presidential hands on the reins.

That the latter could be an additional item of confusion in a confused situation is clear enough. As Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., in attacking the lack of presidential leadership, put it very bluntly, 535 members of Congress cannot lead the nation—that requires "one man, one voice." And the Democrats' own program indicates that Congress, alone, would be strong on spending, weak on ways to pay for it.

This does not mean that Mr. Ford's proposals for tax rebates, accompanied by increased import fees on foreign crude oil and eventual grants to those afflicted by unemployment will, or should, be accepted by Congress without question or amendment. The effect of the measures can only be guessed at; the kind of "three-front campaign" the President hopes to wage against inflation, recession and energy dependence is new to governments and economists alike, and the crystal ball of economic prophecy is clouded indeed.

But the President has tried to distribute his forces to meet each of the areas of the campaign, and there is wide agreement that some kind of tax cut or rebate is the best method of shooting adrenalin into the economy now. Where the difficulty lies will be in directing the impact of that needle in a manner that will not only relieve the poorest groups, but stimulate capital investment as well—to say nothing of finding acceptable ways of paying for government expenditures.

The President, then, has certainly not necessarily given the final answer to the American economic problem, nor is it likely that his State of the Union message will do so. But he has shown a degree of initiative that has thus far been lacking in his economic pronouncements, and he has, at least, produced the elements of a program that can be argued over, rationally, rather than merely dismissed out of hand.

U.S. Intelligence Agencies

"It is the [Senate] majority leader's view and my view that there is a need to examine in depth to what extent, if any, covert activities are required by the United States. There is a need to understand not only the requirements of the United States for these activities, but what systems or procedures or oversight and accountability are required to assure that constitutional guarantees and processes are not abused in the future, as they have on occasion been in the past. . . .

"The history of the past 25 years has shown that the creations authorized by the National Security Act have severely strained our constitutional system. As a consequence, there is clearly a requirement to revise the basic authorities for our intelligence agencies. But to what extent and in what ways, neither Sen. Mansfield nor I can assert at this time. Nor do we believe that anyone is in an informed position to do so."

—From a statement by Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., urging creation of a select Senate committee to study government intelligence activities.

According to Sen. Mathias, in the 28 years since the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency there have been more than 200 separate resolutions and legislative proposals urging the reform one way or another of the agency itself. And the amount of reform that has been achieved by this ad hoc approach has been almost nonexistent. Now the reformers are having another go; fresh resolutions are being prepared and several different congressional committee hearings are under way on various aspects of the latest crisis in CIA's affairs. We think Sens. Mansfield and Mathias, and Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., have a better idea. The two senators are supporting a resolution to set up a select Senate committee, equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, to study not just CIA but all domestic and foreign intelligence activities of the U.S. government. It would review the past, report on the present and make some proposals for the future. Mr. Harrington would establish a new House select committee on intelligence, which would also take a broad view of the intelligence problem, while addressing itself to the particular allegations which have recently been made against the CIA.

The point of all this, as we understand it, is by no means to preempt or postpone an urgent examination of the ways in which the CIA appears to have gone beyond its legislative charter over the years. On the contrary, we think that this matter cannot be left solely to President Ford's "blue ribbon" commission and that standing committees of both Houses have some responsibility to make immediate inquiries into charges which have raised serious questions in the public mind about whether assorted intelligence agencies of the federal government are even now under effective control. But none of these committees has a sufficiently broad area of interest to undertake the sort of full-scale investigation that is sorely needed.

* * *

For what is sorely needed is not only to know whether on this or that occasion, or in this or that particular fashion, the CIA or the FBI or other intelligence operations have violated regulations or the laws in ways that impinge on the rights of private citizens. Rather, it also seems necessary at this point to go back to the drawing board and reexamine in the most searching and painstaking way what this country's current requirements are in terms of an intelligence capability and how that capability can best be accomplished without undermining constitutional rights of individuals or putting at risk their legitimate national security interests. There is no use pretending that these two objectives are not by their nature in conflict much of the time. Just as there are risks to rights of privacy in any domestic intelligence operations so there would be a risk to U.S. national security in ending secret intelligence activities by the government. Unless you are prepared to accept extreme solutions, one way or the other, it comes down to a balancing of risks and some very hard choices.

And it also comes down to the question of who does the balancing and to what extent the decisions are subject to effective supervision and control by both the Congress and the executive branch. Clearly some of the intelligence machinery and some of the practices have outlived their usefulness. But this is not necessarily to say that a wholesale dismantling is indicated. The point is to decide, first, what the real requirements are. That is why the proposals for broad and searching congressional inquiries by select committees strike us as a good idea.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ford and the Mideast

President Ford has served notice to Israel that it will be under unprecedented American pressure in the coming weeks and months to offer further concessions towards the Arabs and, in particular, Egypt. Now the hope must be that Yigal Allon, Israeli foreign minister, will present revised proposals . . . so as to provide a meaningful basis for another journey to the region by Mr. Kissinger.

Militarily, Israel has been re-equipped to a strength greater than before the October war and could presumably now engage in a longer conflict than in 1973 without requiring a massive airlift from the United States—which next time may be impossible. The advantages to Israel of a flareup which would give the opportunity to destroy Syria's growing potential are obvious. Though volatile as ever, Syria would probably not provoke a war deliberately unless it could be assured of full and effective Egyptian support.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 15, 1900

ROME—The first performance of Puccini's opera "La Tosca" at the Theater Constanzi tonight was a great success. Queen Margherita was present as were a great number of Italian royalty. The music was superb, characteristic of the Italian school, making one think at times of "La Bohème." Signor Puccini and his company were called before the curtain 25 times. "La Tosca" is voted a work of very high order and among the best operatic pieces of the generation.

Fifty Years Ago

January 15, 1925

NEW YORK—More persons were sent to prison in New York State during the fiscal year ending last June 30 than in any of the seven years preceding, according to a report of the State Prison Commission made public by the secretary, John F. Tremain. During the year, 111,602 persons went to the various penal institutions of the State. The average daily population of all the State penal institutions was 10,836 men and 497 women during the year. The figures are most alarming.



The Coup d'Etat Mentality

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—In early 1970 Italy's minister of the interior assured me there wasn't the slightest chance of a coup d'état or paramilitary attempt in this country because there was neither the man to lead such an undertaking nor the public opinion ready to tolerate it.

Yet, within a few months, Prince Valerio Borghese, a Fascist war hero, made precisely such an attempt, actually occupying the Interior Ministry for one night. Since then there were two reported—although not yet judicially confirmed—putsches in 1974, and the air remains filled with murky rumors.

That this country, with its tragic experience of Fascism, should be supersensitive on this issue is not surprising. Key Communist leaders (who have an expert party network on such matters) keep bags packed to disappear suddenly when coup rumors get warm and make it a practice at such times to sleep at continually shifting hideouts. It is believed a plot last September planned to machine-gun Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer at his seaside villa in Sardinia.

Yet, the 1970 Interior Ministry was not wholly wrong. No competent putschist has yet appeared at the head of a conspiracy; no program appealing to mass backers has been enunciated; and public opinion has shown keen dislike of such ventures.

Neither Borghese's so-called "Avanguardia Nazionale" nor other alleged coup proponents such as "Ordine Nuovo," "Ordine Nero," "Rosa dei Venti," or "Civilta Cristiana" seem to represent more than handfuls of crackpots.

Although there are still plenty of reports that Iran, Saudi Arabia and even leftist Libya are in the market with financial aid to potential anti-Communist putsch movements here, tracing such rumors is like putting your finger on quicksilver. Some wealthy Italians have seemingly been tempted to help extralegal undertakings—including shipowners, businessmen, and one of the country's richest industrialists, who was arrested just last week. Another high officer, Gen. Ugo Ricci, was jailed last month.

All these peculiar moves—peculiar because they have yet to be explained fully to the public—are added to reports that one of the projected 1974 coups expected to start with an assassination of the interior minister and a mass killing of trade union leaders.

There have been grim tales of secret "parallel hierarchies" of both military and civilian administration and of armed networks in Veneto, Liguria and Tuscany. One rumor even has it that plotters intended to poison city water supplies with radioactive waste in order to promote panic; another, that the president of the republic was to be kidnapped.

Unquestionably some of these tales are true, some are not. Moreover, it will be hard to draw the line until investigations have been completed and testimony made public. There is no doubt that exaggerating coup d'état atmospherics has political value for the left, which is not involved, which is demonstrably anti-Fascist, and which is calling for a "historic compromise" to share governing responsibility with the Catholic center.

Moreover, the latter (Christian Democrats) have done badly in the past year, losing a needless referendum on divorce, losing the Sardinian elections, losing November administrative elections and scheduled to take a bad licking in a local vote next spring. The question is not who is going to try to seize power illegally in Italy but how is Italy going to run itself legally in the midst of a terrible crisis.

The Rumors

Nevertheless, since the disappearance of the Greek junta and the gradual fading of Spain as a dynamic factor here, the atmospherics of coup-making have diminished. A certain officer who had been military attaché in the Athens of the colonels and then became counterintelligence chief of Italy's military intelligence organization, known as SID, seems to have been at the heart of original rumors concerning Greek plots here. But all this has now vanished.

Indeed, there is every indication that anti-coup feeling is stronger today than at any time since the past decade began. Ten years ago a security general was accused—but not convicted—of planning a military take-over. Moreover, one Christian Democratic leader, eager to establish a kind of authoritarian democracy, has lost much of his political following.

Giulio Andreotti, then defense minister, reported last autumn on two apparent attempts at coups d'état in 1974. These had, it was claimed, been carefully monitored by Gen. Vito Miceli of SID. Miceli was retired last summer and is now in prison, his mandate of arrest having been reinforced by Mauldin's view, leaving the problem as usual up to the solicitude of an eternally generous United States.

Reality happens to be quite the opposite of Mauldin's vicious caricature. The nations of the Arabian peninsula have had for the past four years foreign-aid programs which not only compare well with any Western programs, but in fact far surpass them in terms of repayment conditions, untied aid and the percentage of gross national product devoted to foreign aid. The OPEC nations have together committed over 3 per cent of their collective GNP since 1970 to foreign aid; no Western nation has even come close to the UN ideal of 1 per cent. Abu Dhabi last year spent 15 per cent of its GNP on foreign aid. Recently, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia sent $10 million in cash to aid the earthquake victims in Pakistan; no Western nation has displayed any concern even closely matching this.

The Arabian oil states have set up several multilateral development funds: the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development with an initial capitalization of over $2.5 billion, the Abu Dhabi Development Fund of $750 million, the $250-million Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, a $200-million fund to assist African states in their oil purchases, an Arab Bank for Agricultural and Industrial Development with $500 million, an Islamic Fund with more than $2.5 billion available in aid funds. And this is just a partial list.

On their homefronts, the Arabians can boast of the world's most extensive, totally free health, education and social security programs.

RICHARD H. WEBER.
Lidingö, Sweden.

Probing the CIA

I had some hope that the recent allegations of wrongdoings against the CIA would be investigated by a special committee in the Senate or by a committee outside of formal government bodies, with the help of Daniel Ellsberg. Victor Marchetti, et al., who would know what "is rotten in the state of Denmark" and where to find it. To expect nonpartisan justice in politics is perhaps to dream of a perfect democracy. President Ford's appointments as well as the commission to investigate the CIA mean that the public will probably be told in a few months that all is well in the offices of the CIA, that Richard Helms may get his hand slapped a few times, maybe his ambassadorship revoked and that The New York Times, although acting in a concerned, patriotic manner, nevertheless prints material gathered from dubious sources . . .

STEPHEN BROWN.
College Park, Md.

Libya Ban Lifted

It is hoped that President Ford and his assorted advisers have appropriately noted that Libya has removed its ban on oil exports to the United States (IHT, Jan. 6). Apparently the loss of former "privileged" customers to the cheaper Persian Gulf crude has caused their foreign sales to drop drastically. Now they need another big customer to bail out their mounting surplus. Why not relent, restore the United States to good graces and allow us to meet their needs. Libyan crude apparently is ideally suited to the requirements of U.S. refineries. So is U.S. crude. So, why don't we just say thank you, but no thanks. Also why can't we do the same with the lot of them. It is not necessary, Dr. Kissinger, to make waves by not ruling out force if the situation in the Middle East continues to strangle industry in the Western world and Japan. Libya is proving the point . . .

ARTHUR LEWIS.
Cagnes, France.

Letters

Mideast Lobbies

The editorials by The Washington Post and The New York Times and the articles by Anthony Lewis and Marilyn Berger (IHT, Dec. 31) make it all too clear that our foreign policy and thinking with respect to the Mideast are dictated by lobbies, both at Capitol Hill and the White House.

The Israeli lobby appears to be upping its targets. A U.S. commitment to supply Israel with arms has been accepted as necessary but now it is suggested that the calculated vagueness of our readiness to stand at Israel's side may lead to expectations of open-ended support. The director of studies at the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, in fact, has already suggested an absolutely unambiguous American commitment to that country, including the stationing of American forces there to prevent a resumption of fighting.

To make matters worse, the oil lobby is apparently behind our weighing the possibility of taking up arms against the Arab oil-producing countries in order to regain their lost fields there. The oil companies are not only making exorbitant profits, but their lobby has apparently played a role in restraining the government from doing anything serious about conserving oil supplies, thus placing our whole economy in jeopardy.

Then, adding complication to complication, there is the arms lobby, which apparently has caused the government to approve the sale of American arms on a big scale to the very Arab oil-producing countries we are thinking of attacking.

Have we no statesmen who, in the interest of the public weal, can resist the lobbies?

HARRISON LEWIS.
Madliena, Malta.

Aid From OPEC

Cartoonist Bill Mauldin is normally an acute observer of the U.S. domestic political scene. He is less sure of himself when commenting on foreign affairs. In his cartoon (IHT, Jan. 6), he displays either dangerous ignorance or malicious deceit in presenting Arabs as petrodollar-fat cynics uncaring for the plight of the world's less fortunate—in Mauldin's view, leaving the problem as usual up to the solicitude of an eternally generous United States.

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Who Shall Be Saved?

The Profit Profile And Mass Genocide

By Sol Yurick

NEW YORK—The "no more room in the lifeboat" or Ark theme is sounded more and more these days.

Conferences of intellectuals calmly discuss triage: *Which of* the world's wounded shall be saved, which abandoned?

The strident zero-population and limits-of-Growth movement suggests that the world abjure profligacy: population exceeds food. Sin used to be linked to sex without issue; the New Puritanism holds that sex *with* issue is sin.

Earl Butz adopts the mantle of Jesus by paraphrasing this passage from Matthew: "For ye have the poor always with you; but me ye have not always." The Rome food conference dissolved into theater of the absurd.

Wheat Resold

Continental Grain and Cargill sell wheat to the Russians, who resell it.

Genetic theories linking intelligence to race are retrieved from history's garbage pail. There are those who simply cannot make it into the 21st century. There is no arguing with the hard science of genetics. Or is genetics laden with covert myths?

Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientists predict great climatic changes; a new ice age is coming.

A thousand shortages appear as if by magic. Resource nationalism gets in the way of trade; barriers threaten; in the wings, the Depression again. John Scali attacks "the tyranny of the majority" in the United Nations. It's that old American struggle brought onto the world stage: the free flow of capital impeded by localism.

Decline and Fall

Mobil hammers at the Ford Foundation report on energy; there is not enough energy to go around but, on the other hand, only a continued controls-free growth policy will make things right. Spengler is dusted off. Stagnation (a word Mobil is addicted to) equals decline. Decline and Fall terrified our Founding Fathers. Growth is Manifest Destiny, Civilization, the expanding frontier, an old American obsession. Growth for whom and, more important, in what way?

The Green Revolution has not worked well. In fact, wherever the Green Revolution has gone, starvation seems to have followed. (In an earlier Green Revolution, the buffalo was wiped out to change the agricultural and transport pattern of the Great Plains.) However, the decision to develop a particular technology out of an array of possible technologies is a political and economic decision. Food has always been used politically, from Herbert Hoover's relief organizations to the Food for Peace law to "miracle" grains. The miracle consists in getting the grain to consume exponential amounts of energy for less food yield, high debt yield.

What's Growth? Politics, technology, prices, energy, profit: people are packaged terms, in the minds of the Mobilization, in the function of Growth. Multiply any term, the other suffers. Food prices are driven upward, populations off the land, where they make revolutionary noises while proliferating. If any one component of this linkage should fail, short, starvation results. The people-term can shrink as long as the slack is taken up elsewhere. In fact it's better. What this really means is that small numbers of people should continue to consume greater and greater amounts of energy in the new calculus of Growth and save Western Civilization at the same time.

Past Surpluses

In the past, masses of people on the land produced enormous surpluses. Too many people on the land created political difficulties. So, where the Populists lived, only agribusiness thrives.

Ancient Persian, Babylonian, North African and Indian empires managed huge irrigation projects that stretched for thousands of miles in deserts. Did it with gas-eating bulldozers, well-diggers, or oil-derived fertilizers, tools?

But can we go "backward"? No, indeed not. Is mass starvation a sign of progress then? But the climate has changed over the last 7,000 years, assert the scientists. The Sahara has moved southward and leaped the Mediterranean northward into Greece, Spain and Italy. Nonsense, assert other scientists; the deserts are a direct result of exploitive agricultural policy for short-term gains.

Is it possible that modern agricultural science is in fact regressive? Fred Shannon in "The Farmer's Last Frontier" said that the small farmer knew his land better and got more out of it than our latter-day agronomists ever could. Millions of American acres lie unused or badly used. The lines of energy and food-delivery systems are constantly lengthened (delivery-length, processing-length, storage-length, not brute geography is one parameter of profit).

Constant Anxiety

A thousand contradictory messages, information versus disinformation, create constant anxiety. Well-managed panic invades the psyche. We long for a definitive answer. Robert Heilbroner examines the human prospect, finds it wanting and flirts with a totalitarian regime, assumes himself of a place on the ark. Oskar Morgenstern's model of Compression is resurrected: In times of crisis the economy's extremities are sacrificed to maintain the vital economic center. That center is mighty like an Ark.

Is a consensus for the destruction of the populations of the Less Developed Countries being formed in the developed lands? *Are there really shortages?* Are there no other options but the scramble for the high-technology, high-energy, high-capital, low-labor Ark? Does the profit profile dictate mass genocide? Will it not? It has before. If triage does not work, we have ways of helping the poor die faster.

Ghost Nations

You will remember Noah and the Ark. The world was depopulated and then recolonized. Is it possible that those ghost nations, the multinationals, build this parable into their profit-and-loss structure?

A 4,000-year obsession is more than a compulsion; it's a psychosis.

Sol Yurick, writer and social critic, is at work with Stan Kindel, a journalist, on a book on energy, food and genocide. Mr. Yurick wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Prior to Ballot on Posts

Panel Chairmen Are Inspected By New Democrats in House

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—For the last four days, the Capitol has been treated to the unlikely spectacle of powerful House committee chairmen filing in one by one to meet with freshman Democrats who were looking them over to decide if they deserve re-election.

Ten years ago, at the time of the last big Democratic gains in the House, the freshmen would not have dared summon the chairmen to a question-and-answer session, and if they had, the chairmen would not have come. For more than half a century, the real power centers in the House were the committee chairmen.

But times have changed, the power is flowing back from the chairmen to the party caucus and leadership, and freshmen can talk to chairmen—especially when they number 75 of 291 Democrats and the chairmen must submit to a secret ballot at a caucus of all House Democrats Thursday. It is a measure of the change that has swept through the House, culminating in Democratic Caucus rules assuring separate secret votes on committee chairmen and appropriations subcommittee chairmen, that nearly a score of senior chairmen agreed to appear before the newly elected members to state their views and programs for the next year and submit to questioning.

Dedicated to Change

The new members are almost all young, liberal and dedicated to change, especially increasing aid for human needs and cutting defense spending. They gave their lowest marks to Rep. Edward Hebert of Louisiana, the 73-year-old "hawkish" chairman of the Armed Services Committee. If there is to be a concerted drive to unseat a chairman at Thursday's caucus, Rep. Hebert appears to be the most likely target.

Although some freshmen described Rep. Hebert as "courteous and charming," Rep. Richard Ottinger of New York, the temporary chairman of the freshman group, said Rep. Hebert alone among the chairmen "talked down" to the new members, calling them "boys and girls."

Rep. Gladys Spellman of Maryland said Rep. Hebert "underestimated the intelligence of the people he was talking to. We may be new kids on the block, but we're not stupid. Congressman Hebert gave us some answers to questions that didn't jibe with information in his own committee reports," such as overstating cuts made by his committee in defense authorization bills. Mrs. Spellman said she had researched Rep. Hebert.

Rep. Ottinger said he planned to vote against Rep. Hebert, and also against Rep. Wright Patman of Texas as chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee and Rep. W.R. Poage of Texas as chairman of the Agriculture Committee. Rep. Ottinger said he admires Rep. Patman's populist views but opposes his dictatorial rule of the committees. He opposes Rep. Hebert for "giving the military everything they want" and Rep. Poage for refusing to go along with policies of the Democratic party.

Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, the fourth-ranking member of Rep. Patman's committee, is considering running against Rep. Patman. The new members seem to favor Rep. Reuss even though they applaud Rep. Patman's crusades against monied interests, which they read about in college.

Head Start

The new members were enthusiastic about their meetings with the chairmen for giving them a head start on learning about the House, the committee structure and the men who run it.

Rep. Ottinger, who had been a congressman from 1965 to 1970, said he learned more in the four days than in six years as a member about the views of the chairmen. "I never had a chance to ask a chairman what he thought and why," said Rep. Ottinger about his previous House service, which ended when he ran unsuccessfully for the Senate.

Rep. Philip Sharp, of Indiana, a former political science professor, called the exercise extremely worthwhile for two main reasons.

"It gave us a chance to get an overview of the House and the committees and was a good education. It also helped us to decide how to vote on chairmen. Some came off extremely well. Two or three were extremely disappointing in terms of general competence," he said.

Republicans will vote on ranking minority members of committees this week. But they have only 17 new members and none of the members rising to the top by seniority are expected to be challenged.

CIA Charges 'Overblown,' Ex-Head Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Published reports of domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency are "overblown," Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today.

Mr. Schlesinger, who headed the spy agency for six months in 1973, said he had learned of CIA domestic activities "that are indeed in retrospect to be regretted and that were inappropriate."

However, he added: "These were not acts in such number or so surprising as to be a source of national turmoil."

He commented at a Pentagon press conference in response to questions about a statement he made yesterday that the CIA had committed a small number of "misdemeanors" over the last 20 years. He said he had not meant to use the term "misdemeanors," which he said carried a legal connotation he had not intended.

Mr. Schlesinger also indicated that the CIA does not maintain files on 10,000 American citizens gathered by surveillance within the United States. However, he said the agency does maintain files on the overseas activities of U.S. citizens.

Vice-President Rockefeller indicated to reporters yesterday that his investigating commission did not have enough time or staff to check on information volunteered by former CIA agents.

"I don't think we're capable of coping with that at this time," Mr. Rockefeller said. He said former agents "are frankly no longer employed and we'd have to then go out and investigate their information."

But within an hour, Mr. Rockefeller's office issued a statement that the commission "would welcome any specific, factual information from individuals, especially former or present members of the CIA, relating to domestic activities of the CIA."

The eight-member Rockefeller panel, at its initial hearing, took testimony yesterday from CIA director William Colby and his two predecessors, Mr. Schlesinger and Richard Helms. Both Mr. Colby and Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran, declined to talk with reporters after their appearances before the panel.

New Sirhan Trial Asked in Petition To Calif. Court

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (AP).—A petition for a new trial for Sirhan B. Sirhan, who is serving a life prison term for the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy, was filed yesterday with the State Supreme Court.

Sirhan's attorney, Godfrey Isaac, said the request was based on an analysis of evidence not brought out in the 1969 trial.

According to the petition, a recent review of the ballistic evidence indicates that more than one gun may have been used in the June, 1968, shooting of Sen. Kennedy in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel.

Included in the documents filed by Mr. Isaac were two affidavits from criminologists about the ballistics.

A similar request to reopen the case was made in December to District Attorney Joseph Busch, but he said Sirhan's attorney would be the proper person to ask for such an action. The first request came from former New York congressman Allard Lowenstein and from Paul Schrade, former West Coast director of the United Auto Workers union, who was wounded during the assassination.

Mr. Lowenstein said his own investigation convinced him there was reasonable doubt about who killed Sen. Kennedy.

California Is Jolted by 3d Earthquake

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP).—A minor earthquake struck southern California at two minutes before midnight yesterday. It was the third in less than 24 hours.

No injuries were reported, and damage was light. The earthquake registered 3.1 on the Richter scale. It was centered in the Lakewood-Anaheim area.

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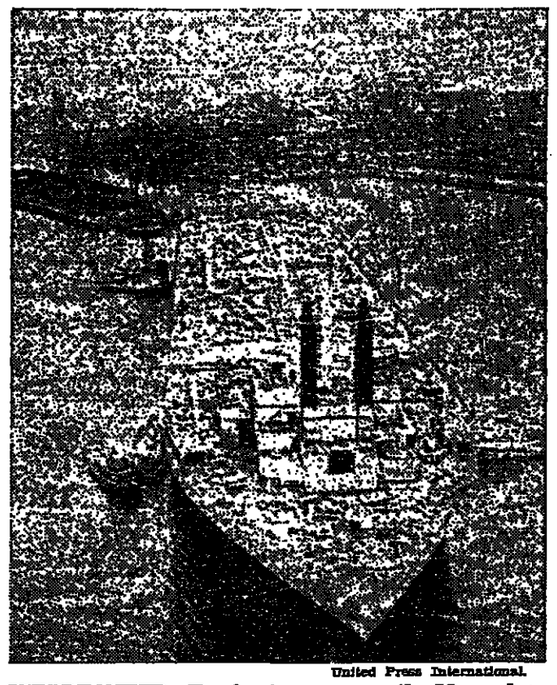
WILLIAM PAPEL HAMSHER, Paris correspondent of the Daily and Sunday Express, London, for many years. On the 13th of January 1975, peacefully after a short illness. Memorial Service at Scots Kirk, 17 Rue Bayard, Paris-8e, on January 18th at 11. No flowers.

U.S. Indians To Buy Old Hotel in D.C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A nonprofit organization established by several American Indian groups will sign a contract this week to buy the 74-year-old Willard Hotel, a capital landmark two blocks from the White House, for use as its headquarters, the National American Indian Council said yesterday.

It said the new group would pay $7 million for the building, which has been empty since the hotel ran into financial difficulties in 1968.

Property developers wanted to knock the building down and replace it with a modern one but conservationists said that its ornate French-style facade was worth preserving. The facade will be preserved, the purchasers say.



United Press International.

SUPERTANKER—Tug boats maneuver the Massachusetts, the largest ship ever built in the United States, out of a building basin and toward an outfitting pier in Baltimore last Friday. The 1,100-foot oil tanker has a deadweight displacement of 265,000 tons and will be completed this spring. It is designed to carry 86.3 million gallons of crude oil. Because no U.S. port can accommodate the giant ship, it will be leased for operations to foreign ports.

Blizzard Quits U.S. Midwest To Hit Northeast and South

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Remnants of a blizzard that buried parts of the Midwest during the weekend scattered snow across the Northeast today and drove temperatures down deep into the South.

Heavy-snow warnings for New York and New England were canceled late last night, but gale warnings remained in effect along the coast, and 3 to 5 inches of snow covered parts of Maine and New Hampshire during the night.

Temperatures fell to their lowest levels of the season throughout Alabama and Georgia.

Zero-degree cold lingered in the Midwest, including the Great Plains, but temperatures were less severe than yesterday and a gradual moderation was in prospect.

Fifty-five persons were known dead from the blizzard—called the worst of the century by some weather authorities—and destruction of livestock was believed to be widespread. There was no firm estimate of the dollar loss, which was expected to run in the millions.

Agricultural specialists said that damages from the blizzard in Iowa alone could surpass those caused by an April, 1973, storm that killed $20 million worth of livestock and poultry.

A National Weather Service meteorologist in Minnesota said that the blizzard was the state's worst since 1888.

Blizzard on Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A fierce blizzard paralyzed communications in most parts of Iceland today and left wide areas in the north and east of the island without electricity.

The blizzard was still raging after 24 hours and most roads were impassable, except those in and around the capital.

No casualties have been reported so far, but a number of persons are believed to be missing.

Storm in Ireland

DUBLIN, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Gale-force winds raked the Irish Republic today, wrecking telephone lines, knocking down trees and sending small vessels scurrying for shelter around the coast.

A spokesman for the Telephone Department said that winds gusting at 60 miles per hour disrupted services in the Dublin area. A police spokesman said that many roads throughout the republic were blocked by fallen trees.

Heavy Snow in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (AP).—Record snowfalls over the last four days continued to paralyze rail and highway traffic along the coast of the Japan Sea today.

Snowfalls in western Japan ranged from 1 to 4 meters, the heaviest in 31 years, weathermen reported. Occasional snowfalls are predicted in the same areas for the next few days.

Soviet Marshal Kharchenko Dies; Engineers' Head

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Marshal Viktor Kharchenko, 63, commander of Soviet engineer troops, died Friday "while discharging his official duties," Tass said today. It did not report the circumstances of the marshal's death, nor did the Soviet press.

Tass said that during World War II, he was second-in-command of an engineer brigade and fought on a number of fronts. He became chief of engineer troops in 1965.

Marvin M. Karpatkin

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Marvin M. Karpatkin, 48, general counsel of the American Liberties Union since 1969, died here yesterday of a heart attack. He was stricken while jogging outside his home.

He was also general counsel of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors and defended pacifists avoiding the draft.

Angus S. Alston

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14 (AP).—Angus S. Alston, 60, who rose from a telephone-coin-box collector to head the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., died here Sunday. Mr. Alston was president, board chairman and chief executive officer of Southwestern Bell, which services 11 million telephones in five states.

William Hamsher

PARIS, Jan. 14 (IHT).—William Hamsher, longtime Paris correspondent of the Daily Express of London, died here yesterday.

Jet Crewman, Passenger Foil Hijacker in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—A passenger tried yesterday to divert an Eastern Air Lines jetliner to San Juan, Puerto Rico, but he was captured without injury after the plane made an emergency refueling stop at Dulles International Airport, near here, authorities said.

Federal Aviation Administration police said the man made known his intentions as the Boeing 727 was over Lynchburg, Va., en route from Atlanta to Philadelphia.

The tall, heavy-set suspect, identified as Laughlin Wright, 46, of Atlanta, was unarmed, they said. The police said the man hammered several times on the cockpit door, announcing that he wanted to go to San Juan and saying he wanted to talk to the pilot. A passenger and a crew member pushed the suspect into a bathroom and held the door shut until the plane landed and policemen came aboard.

He was arraigned before a U.S. magistrate in Alexandria, Va., on charges of air piracy and interfering with an airline crew.

Milan Bomb Explosion

MILAN, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A bomb exploded in a telephone booth outside the Milan courthouse yesterday. Police said leaflets left at the scene demanded the release of arrested rightists. There were no injuries.

Staff Problem Is Conceded By Waldheim

After Study Says Its Failings Menace UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that he agreed that "there is plenty of room for improvement" in the competence of the UN staff.

Mr. Waldheim made the observation in commenting on an independent report which said that the incompetence of his staff might lead member states to discard the United Nations like an old car.

The report, published by the Ralph Bunche Institute in New York, said that the "quality of the staff is not what it should be and . . . many policy changes are needed to improve the quality."

Although the report said that its findings applied to not more than 10 per cent of the 3,500 UN staff members, it charged that their competence was impaired by "cronyism," political pressure and the eagerness of officials to please member governments seeking appointments for their nationals.

Declaring that political pressure to gain appointments had demoralized the staff, the report concluded:

"The United Nations may be sidelined by the nations of the world as people sideline cars that have ground to a halt with sludge-filled engines."

Member of Delegation

One of the report's authors was Seymour Maxwell Finger, who dealt with UN personnel problems until four years ago in the U.S. delegation, where he held the rank of ambassador.

Mr. Waldheim said: "The evolution of an international civil service in a world of sovereign states which have different concepts of such a service is not an easy job, as I and all my predecessors have been very much aware. A serious independent study of the problems involved is therefore useful and constructive.

"Naturally, certain aspects of the report have been highlighted and enlarged on in the media. For those who have not read the full report and who are not acquainted with the UN secretariat at first hand, some of these stories are likely to create a misleading impression."

Temporary Truce Is Little Aid In Escaping Fear in Belfast

By Richard Eder

BELFAST (NYT).—In what passes for good news here, the government has announced that political violence in the last six years has killed only a little more than half as many people as road accidents.

But along with these statistics was one that took matters right back to the Situation (a word the Irish use to identify their misery, as if life and the Situation were two different things, and perhaps life would last longer):

There was a 156-per-cent increase in road deaths from accidents caused by drinking.

Drinking is an escape from the Situation but like everything else it ends up being part of the Situation. For example, something like one-third of Northern Ireland's pubs have been blown up. If, to get away from the possibility of being decapitated by your whisky glass, you retreat to a shebeen—an illegal drinking club set in the safe heart of a Protestant or Catholic ghetto—your drink is providing a payoff to the armed squads that protect you and kill those on the other side.

Emotional Drain

Because there is violence, there is fear. But fear prolonged over months and years takes a form that does not look like fear at all. It becomes a surcharge, draining resilience from other emotions and from everyday occupations.

A mother's anger at her child becomes harsher. She beats him harder and weeps afterward for it. A husband's or wife's lateness reaching home is not annoying but intolerable.

The strain and pressure of shopping grow overwhelming as half a dozen times in a morning shoppers line up for 10 or 15 minutes to have their packages examined and their stomachs prodded.

Housekeeping deteriorates and homework is neglected. The lively exuberance of Irish children, Catholic and Protestant, goes into perpetual war games that once in a while—with a stray rock or bullet—turn real.

The Long View

The current cease-fire is something of a break. But all it really says to the Belfast resident is that he or she will not die today or for another 10 days or so. People here usually are not worried about dying today or next week. It is thinking about six months from now, or a year, or five years, that wears them down.

Yet Belfast people are brave, kind, funny and lifted at times to something more than the commonplace. The streets—mean, purple, Victorian brick—are ugly and full of rubble, but they are not anonymous or indifferent. Abyssinia Street, Etna Drive, Falls, Shankill, Ormeau Roads: None of them are streets without histories, as they might be in an impersonal, modern city. They have too much history. Acquired in too short a time.

"Isn't it grand?" an old man commented during his Sunday stroll past the churches that stand, seemingly, on every block. "It's the most Christian city in the world. Where else would they bother to kill you for being Protestant or Catholic? If we were any more Christian, we'd all be dead."

Only One Group Seeks Political Status in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Groups seeking to form political associations in Spain were allowed to apply for recognition today, but only one came forward.

From the northern industrial town of Vitoria, lawyer Manuel Maysounave applied to the council of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's National Movement, which would control the associations, for recognition of a group he represents. He said that, in accordance with a law passed last month, the new association would have at least 25,000 members spread over 15 of the country's 50 provinces.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro promised last February to allow political activity, for the first time in 35 years.

Such associations have to pledge virtual allegiance to the National Movement, which is empowered to recognize, suspend or dissolve them.

Mr. Maysounave's group said that it intended, among other aims, to take an active interest in regional and provincial affairs, collaborate with the authorities on matters of public interest, assist the National Movement and subordinate private interests to national ones.

2 Cyprus Leaders Open New Talks, Without Progress

NICOSIA, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Greek and Turkish Cypriots today held the first of a new series of talks on political and humanitarian problems. UN sources said that they made no real progress.

A statement issued after the meeting between Glafkos Clerides, Greek-Cypriot speaker of the House of Representatives, and Rauf Denktash, Vice-President and spokesman for the Turkish-Cypriot minority, said that there was "a useful exchange of views."

The two leaders agreed to continue their talks with twice-weekly meetings on Mondays and Fridays, the statement said. The leaders said that on Friday they would take up the question of reopening Nicosia's airport and all ports, notably Famagusta harbor, closed since last summer's fighting. The sectarian violence began following the July 15 coup that ousted President Makarios and led to the Turkish invasion and occupation of about 40 per cent of Cyprus.

UN sources said that, although the atmosphere at the talks was businesslike and friendly, the two negotiators failed to achieve any substantial progress or make any important breakthrough.

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Erté—A Lifetime of Design

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Jan. 14 (IHT).—Erté (Roman de Tirtoff) finished the latest poster for the Paris nightclub Alcazar and entered subject and date in a homely black ledger. He listed the item as number 18,431. Ten days later, he added number 18,432... "Poster for Folies Bergère." The first page in the ledger records "Cover for Harper's Bazar... March 1915."

"Touch wood, I've always had success," said the octogenarian, who may well be the busiest artist in Paris.

Sixty-three years after he left St. Petersburg at age 19 and almost immediately was engaged by couturier Paul Poiret, Erté's career continues to be a supersonic boom. There are the costumes and decors for "Rags," a new work of the Canadian Ballet, which opened this month in Angers and will tour the French provinces until it comes to Paris in May. He did costumes and décors for a Roland Petit ballet, "Madame Butterfly," scheduled for Tokyo in April.

He designed costumes and décors for Robert Hossein's ballet production of "Scheherazade," choreography by Skibine, which debuts in Reims in April. He is now working on the costumes and décors for next winter's Casino de Paris revue starring Zizi Jeanmaire and he has been commissioned to do the same for a forthcoming musical comedy, "Les Années Folles."

Ad for Stout

A recent advertising project for Guinness gave him particular delight. Never before had the esoteric Erté been called on for products as basic as beer and stout. The ad is reminiscent of his celebrated 1926 alphabet, in which each letter is incarnated in a glamorized music-hall figure.

"I added L and Q to the alphabet only in 1968," he confessed. His style has been so consistent over the years that the latecomers fit perfectly into place.

In September his memoirs are to be published simultaneously in London and New York. So prolific has he been that there is plenty of his work for nearly everybody. The Circle Gallery this spring will present Erté exhibitions in their 10 branches around the United States. (In preparation, he dutifully signed 3,000 posters, lithos and serigraphs in three days.) Not long ago he had successful shows at the Proscenium Gallery in Paris and the Mordo Gallery in Madrid and made personal appearances at both.

Erté is small, band-box groomed and lithe as a ballet dancer. Even when standing still, he assumes a ballet stance.

"I studied dancing from 13 to 15. My family thought it was good for my health. Besides I had to learn what to do with my arms and hands. I loved dancing but I couldn't live without designing."

His teacher was Maria Mariusovna Petipa, daughter of the legendary French choreographer who transformed the ballet school of Imperial Russia. Erté still lives by the dancer's rigorous discipline. He goes to bed late but gets the eight to nine hours sleep he feels he requires. Day starts with 30 minutes of limbering exercises and a work-out with the dumbbells. Breakfast is a glass of hot water followed by a cup of hot tea.

Heat causes him to germinate.

"I get my best ideas in the bath. I love to sit in hot water. Three times a year I go to Majorca. I lie on the beach in the sun; I walk eight kilometers a day; I get ideas."

The other afternoon in the spacious, light Boulogne apartment where he has lived for 40 years, he was boyishly dressed in form-fitting black-and-white tartan trews and a waist-length black leather jacket piped with caramel leather. His appearance suggested the stage. Wavy hair, arched eyebrows, a touch of rouge on the cheeks, a generous splash of Grès's perfume for *Hommes*. Around his neck hung his mother's lorgnette. His grandmother's gold watch chain was wound around his tartan tie.



Isobel Estorick and Erté wearing his black and white jersey unisex outfits.

"My daughters," he said introducing a Burmese and a Siamese cat. The Burmese lolled on the oak work table with easel incorporated which Erté designed for himself 60 years ago. "The Siamese is of very good family on her father's side. She is extremely clever, like all mixtures."

Five turtledoves live in a glass cage he devised, using a window as one wall. Tropical fish swim in an aquarium over a well-stocked bar which has doors autographed by hundreds of Erté's guests. Shells are his passion and he has collected them from beaches of the world. The shell is one of his favorite motifs, used from lamp brackets to cuff links. In this hothouse climate he works a daily average of eight hours.

His father, Adm. Pyotr Ivanovich de Tirtoff, enrolled Roman at the Naval Academy. Erté's real school was his father's fine library full of Persian and Indian miniatures and books showing Greek vases. His beautiful mother, Natalya, took him as a child each week to her box at the Maryinsky Theater. There he saw the great ballerinas, Preobrajenska, Karsavina, Kschessinskaya, Pavlova, for him, was the greatest. "Not only for her technique. She emanated an inner spirit, a soul."

The revelation of his childhood took place on a summer visit to Paris with his mother while Papa was off on naval maneuvers. It was Loie Fuller and her flame dance.

It is quite understandable when he says, "I always design for bodies in movement."

Portraits as a Child

His first efforts with a pencil were portraits of "my mother, my sister and my French governess, Mlle. Raymond. I abandoned portraits because it was more fun to invent things that never existed. When I was seven, I designed a dress for my mother. She actually had it made up and wore it."

His favorite opera décor was for Rameau's "Castor and Pollux" in the Lyons Roman theater. He arranged three superimposed stages. Smoke swirled at the top. "Wonderful. Gave the impression they were dancing in the clouds."

Erté, oblivious of current modes, has always been himself. Twenty-five years ago, he already was advocating unisex clothes. He was inspired by the harmony of the 18th century.

"Men and women both wore powdered wigs, lace, embroideries, jewelry. In the 19th century, men went into stiff suits and gave up color. The harmony was gone."

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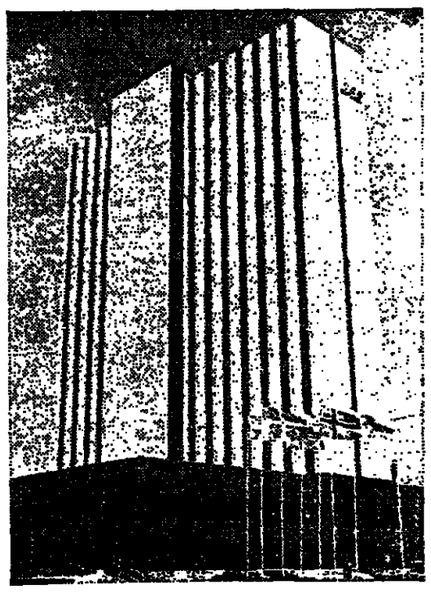
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BOOKS

Sagan Comes Up With the Answers

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 14 (IHT).—The latest Sagan book is not by Françoise Sagan but about her. Called "Réponses" (Answers), it is a digest of 20 years of interviews she has given, put together (with slight editing by the author) by publisher Jean-Jacques Pauvert. The result? A new, fragile and likable Sagan.

Famous at 18 (her first book, "Bonjour Tristesse," was published in 85 languages), rich overnight (although forever after on the verge of bankruptcy), Miss Sagan soon became a legend. She spent her nights in clubs, gambling (she had herself barred from France's casinos for five years), in sports cars (one almost fatal crash), with front page weddings and, in between, a rich, if often ill-received, literary career. Miss Sagan neither accepts nor rejects her legend. "I have worn my fame as if it were a veil," she says.

In the new book, she speaks out on a number of issues: love, jealousy, people, money, pleasure, children and life as a whole.

An instant star, Miss Sagan had to choose "between being a scandal writer or a bourgeois young girl. In fact, I was neither. My only way out was to do what I wanted. Since I like excess, I kept going further and further."

She finds life can be "a dreadful joke." The only salvation? "A solid sense of humor."

"I hate people who take themselves seriously," she adds.

An Optimist

Despite the aura of sadness that surrounds Miss Sagan, she claims she is an optimist. "I always want things to get better," she says. "When I see a movie on Joan of Arc, every time I think, I know it's silly, that she's going to get out of it. Same thing with Romeo and Juliet."



Keystone.

Françoise Sagan
. . . no checkbook.

Her aura of sadness, she claims, has been fabricated by the press. "When 'Bonjour Tristesse' came out, I was 18. I was terrified by photographers and questions they asked. They would all ask for anecdotes. Anecdotes? One doesn't have them like that, at the drop of a hat. So I'd say: 'An anecdote. No, I don't see.' And I'd clam up. So they decided that I was sad."

François Mauriac once called her "a charming little monster." Miss Sagan resents it. "I was neither a monster, nor charming. I was just a young girl like many others, I loved life, laughing, dancing, friends, music, reading. All of which is very common."

Of her success, she says, "It all happened like a wave." And when she became a legend, "a thing, the Sagan myth . . . I became ashamed of myself," she says. "I used to walk with my head down into restaurants" (she still does).

Everybody was determined to see "me as a cartoon heroine. All they talked about was money, cars, whisky and I used to receive three to four insulting letters a week."

Miss Sagan admits that she contributed towards building that image. "I thought to myself, everybody has an image, so why not that one? At least, they don't picture me as stupid and cooking."

She resents the fact that "every time I wrote a new book, I'd hope they'd speak about literature. But no, each time, one had to discuss my bank account."

With insight, she says: "I don't really know whether people resented the fact I made so much money or that I spent it all. I have the impression that had I bought snack bars for my old age, people would have been less scandalized. I don't like having money, economizing. I have no respect for money except that in our society it is a means of defense and freedom."

But the legend eventually faded and "I graduated from a literature starlet into somebody who can write."

Having spent millions, Miss Sagan explains, without embarrassment, the way she now deals with everyday life. "They took my checkbook away from me because I'd give money right and left. There's somebody who pays everything for me—leeks, car insurance, house. When I holler they send me 1,000 francs for pocket money."

And when it comes to what after all, is her raison d'être, Miss Sagan says: "Writing remains for me extremely humiliating. I would like to be sure that I have written, or am writing, a good book. But I am not."

PARIS: 'That's Entertainment' Lives Up to Name

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 14 (IHT).—In English at the Normandie and the Cluny-Ecoles), Hollywood turns back the clock and, with a brave smile, gives us visions of a lost world.

An anthology, composed of excerpts from the multimillion-dollar musicals produced by MGM over 35 years, it fulfills the promise of its title. This is a grand and rousing show.

Jack Haley jr. edited the selections with smooth professionalism, bridging them with reminiscences by their surviving participants. The result is a spectacle of zest and sparkle, exactly what the public wants as its box-office receipts everywhere testify. Latterday movie-makers, please copy.

During its two-and-a-half-hour course, "That's Entertainment" outlines the growth of the screen musical from the twenties to Cole Porter's "High Society" and the much-Oscarized "Gigi." There is an ensemble from "The Broadway Melody" (1929) with Charles King saluting the Great White Way as a line of overweight chorus girls raise their high hats and twirl their canes. The film proved such a sensation that all the stars were ordered to sing and dance—one sees Clark Gable, Robert Montgomery and James Stewart trying to execute this command. Raids on Broadway followed. Bing Crosby was recruited from Paul Whiteman's band to be Marion Davies's partner; Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy were wooed from operetta to vocalize on screen and Fred Astaire, Gene Kelly, Eleanor Powell came to dance before the cameras.



Gene Kelly
. . . dances again.

Soon Hollywood was training such youngsters as Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney as song-and-dance performers and devised a lavish brand of musical. This form had wide range as is illustrated in "That's Entertainment" with scenes from "Meet Me in St. Louis," "The Wizard of Oz," "The Band Wagon," "Singin' in the Rain," "The Pirate," "Showboat," "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers," a duet by Jimmy Durante and Frank Sinatra, Maurice Chevalier in a number from "Gigi," the comic capers of Donald O'Connor and as a finale the Place de la Concorde sequence from "An American in Paris." Fred Astaire, Frank Sinatra, Liza Minnelli, James Stewart, Mickey Rooney, Elizabeth Taylor and others oblige with recollections of the golden era, often standing against the background of the now idle sound stages. "That's Entertainment" is a feat of stunning showmanship. Its ingenious presentation lends the *material from the past a new* look.

* * *

"Airport 75" (at the Elysée Cinema in English) is a sequel to its profitable forerunner, "Airport," of several years ago. Like its forerunner, it is star-studded, but the producers neglected to provide it with a scenario of any substance. It is the standardized disaster movie, as lacking in flavor as a slice of ham between two slabs of store bread.

The film has to do with a passenger plane in distress over the Rockies after being hit by another aircraft in a storm. The courageous heroine-hostess takes control and flies it after the pilots have been injured or killed. Aboard are the stereotypes that inevitably frequent such affairs—from the ailing child, all smiles, being rushed from one hospital to another and the pair of soothing nuns to the hard-drinking matron and the clownish traveler who comically tries to hide his fears. From the ground Charlton Heston radines instructions to the resourceful stewardess, while Sid Cesar, Myrna Loy and Conrad Janis have cameo roles. The best performance is given by Gloria Swanson as herself.

* * *

Jean Eustache, who made the interminable "La Maman et la Putain," has delivered a less lengthy and far better organized motion picture in "Mes Petites Amoureuses" (at the Elysées-Lincoln and the Quartier Latin). *A minor-keyed drama, it pictures* the loneliness and yearnings of an adolescent boy, living with a neglectful mother and her gruff lover in a provincial town. His schooling, his apprenticeship in a bicycle repair shop, his friendship with the local lads and his budding appreciation of women are related with winning simplicity in incidents that have the ring of truth. The film is a bit too long and perhaps a bit too slow, but it conveys mood and atmosphere skillfully. It has charm and freshness, with Eustache revealing an unexpected lyric quality in depicting the strolls through the summertime fields and forest. As the central figure, Martin Loeb, a novice, contributes an engaging performance.

'Love of Three Oranges' Is Hit of Milan Opera Season

By William Weaver

MILAN (IHT).—The undisputed hit of the La Scala season so far has been the new production of Prokofiev's "The Love of Three Oranges," sold out in all performances.

The success was well-deserved, since the staging was obviously the result of long thought, subtle intelligence, and patient care. In conceiving this Prokofiev revival, Giorgio Strehler harked back to the post-revolutionary Russian avant-garde of the 1920s, the era of Meyerhold and the constructivists. There was a handsome cubist drop-curtain, masks were frequently employed, and in the dresses of the princesses, there may even have been a hint of Isadora Duncan (whose influence in Russia was considerable). The handling of the various literary factions, important at the opera's beginning, suggested the miming of Jooss's "Green Table."

But Strehler did more than reconstruct a long lost period of cultural ferment; he mounted an extremely lively, vital version of the Prokofiev opera, which is anything but easy. It is, as the composer said, an "ironic, not comic" opera. It is a grotesque, in the vein of Gogol and Chekhov, not easily understood by the Italian mind.

The director's specialty, however, is the Commedia dell'Arte (no one who has seen his "Arlecchino" will have to be reminded of that), and he managed to transmit all his knowledge and his vigor into this "Love of Three Oranges."

The Singers

The opera does not require great singers, and in fact, the Scala cast, while good, boasted no great international stars. Outstanding was the Truffaldino of Sergio Tedesco: He danced, cavorted, joked with consummate skill and ingratiating ease. He also sang adequately. The deep voices of Luigi Roni (King of Hearts) and Carlo Zardo (Leander) were impressive, and Daniela Mazzucato was a lithe and pretty Ninetta.

The opera was prepared and conducted by Claudio Abbado, who ceded his baton—for the concluding performance on Sunday—to Edoardo Mueller of the La Scala staff. The baton was in safe hands. Mueller is a thorough musician, and the orchestra clearly respects him. His most important previous operatic appearance was at the helm of an unfortunate "Moses" in Florence a few years ago. Even in those adverse, last-minute conditions, he demonstrated the musicianship confirmed here at La Scala. Now he deserves an opera all to *himself.*

The brilliant sets and costumes were the work of Strehler's regular, invaluable collaborator Luciano Damiani. Praise also to the choreography of Mario Pistoni and the mime of Marise Flach.

Arts Agenda

Songs by Stephen Foster, "Eleven Echos of Autumn" by George Crumb, and "Aria" by John Cage are among the works scheduled for the third concert of American music by the New American Music Ensemble, Jan. 15 at 7:30 p.m. at the American Cultural Center, 8 Rue du Dragon, Paris. Also on the program are "In Between Pieces" by Christian Wolff, "Piece" by William Sydeman, and "Suspended Sentences" by Russell Peck.

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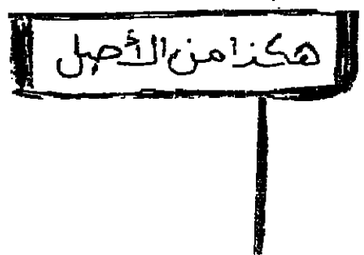
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هكذا من الأصل

GHANA

THREE YEARS OF SELF-RELIANCE

January 13th marked the third anniversary of the ruling National Redemption Council (N.R.C.) of Ghana. When the Council took over the reins of government it pledged itself to rescuscitate the economy through a policy of self-reliance.

Ghana, it would be recalled, had a trade deficit of C202.4 million at the end of 1971. At the end of 1972, the deficit was transformed into a surplus of C143.4 million. Again at the end of 1973, another surplus of C149.8 million was recorded. These remarkable achievements were due principally to the judicious husbanding of resources, import controls and favourable receipts from cocoa, diamond, gold and timber, the country's main exports.

Provisional figures for the first six months of last year indicate that total imports and exports were C458.4 million and C497.9 million respectively over the comparative figures for the same period in 1973.

One of the striking features of the past year's trading figures is the sharp increase recorded in the value of imports. The rise reflects in the main the impact of the drastic rise in oil prices and the worldwide increase in the rate of inflation. The immediate effect of this has been a sharp decrease in the country's balance of trade surplus from C145.5 million at the end of January to June 1973 period to C39.5 million at the end of January to June 1974 period.

However, the Government continued to pursue policies aimed at containing the situation, and 1974, like the preceding years, saw a spate of economic activity on all fronts.

For the Financial Year 1974-75 the National Redemption Council is committed to spending over C554.01 million to meet non-debt recurrent expenditure. In addition, C246 million will be devoted to development projects. This is the largest sum ever voted by a Government of Ghana for developments. A Five-Year Development Plan with emphasis on agriculture will be launched this year.

During the year under review, agreement was reached between Ghana and her Western creditor countries on the settlement of her medium-term debts. Among other things, the creditors agreed that all payments due after June 30th, 1972, which had not been previously rescheduled, would now be repaid over a period of 28 years, including a grace period of 10 years with an interest rate of 2 1/2 percent per annum. The new rescheduling terms would also apply to all principal and contractual interest payments falling due after January 31st, 1972, under previous debt settlements. The new settlement could be viewed as a substantial achievement for Ghana because it gives the country a longer time to settle her outstanding medium-term debts. Secondly, the terms reached were the best Ghana had ever achieved in all her debt negotiation efforts since 1966.

Agriculture

Soon after assuming office, the Government therefore adopted agricultural development as the general strategy to spearhead the country's economic development. This was dictated by the actual conditions of the economy at that time.

On 17th February, 1972, the first phase of the "Operation Feed Yourself" (OFY) Programme was launched in Accra by the Commissioner for Agriculture whose message was that Ghanaians should muster all available resources to produce the food needed by the nation or face the consequence of starvation. The second and third phases of the programme were launched at national level, by the Head of State and Chairman of the N.R.C., Col. I.K. Acheampong, in 1973 and 1974 with emphasis on large-scale farms in the Eastern Region and in the Northern Region respectively.

Available figures show that the all-round success of OFY during its first and second phases was maintained and in some cases improved upon in the third phase. Maize production in 1973 exceeded the national demand to the extent that the Grains Development Board and the Food Distribution Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture had, in reserve, over 20,000 tons of maize. All indications pointed to an even better harvest last year. Rice production reached nearly 70 percent of the national need in 1973. Here again an even better harvest was expected last year, and it is estimated that the country will be self-sufficient in rice this year. Comparable successes have been achieved with other crops and vegetables. Results have also started showing in the production of industrial raw materials. For example, the production of sugarcane for 1973/74 was 8,000 tons as compared to 6,000 tons for 1972/73.

In 1973, C14 million was committed to agriculture and in the current financial year C22 million has been voted. The money is being used to provide enlarged extension services, new varieties of seeds, improved breeding stock, improved feed and fertilizers as well as for the procurement of simple farm machines.

Housing

The NRC has since assuming the reins of government given priority attention to the housing problem.

Several schemes have been introduced to provide houses for workers, particularly those in the low income group. A crash programme on low cost houses for this group is being pursued vigorously. Work is in progress to complete all 4,766 houses started under the scheme. In the current budget, C5 million has been allocated for the programme.

Health

To make health facilities easily accessible, the Government continued during the last three years to extend health services to the majority of the people, particularly those in the rural areas. More health centres and health posts were built and existing ones expanded.

Two important health projects were also initiated. The first project, construction of "Cocoa Clinics" for farmers, was started by the Cocoa Marketing Board. The first of these clinics to be established in several parts of the country to supplement existing health centres, is now being built at Tepa in Ashanti. The 40-bed clinic costs C200,000. A novelty "Health on Wheels" scheme, aimed at providing medical services for mothers and children in the rural areas through mobile clinics, has been instituted by the Government.

A new C4.3 million ultra-modern hospital in Tamale and a C2.5 million psychiatric hospital near Accra have been commissioned. Work will begin on the building of two regional hospitals for Sunyani and Ho this financial year.

Education

The establishment of the Ghana Teaching Service represents the cornerstone of the sustained effort to educational reform and development which has characterised the three years of administration of the National Redemption Council.

A National Consultative Committee on Education Finance has been set up to study and make recommendations on education expenditure in the country.

The continuation school programme which started with 18 pilot schools in 1969/70 has expanded to involve 325 schools. The course content of the programme has been systematically diversified to involve some 20 different vocations.

The number of secondary schools in the public system has increased from 149 in 1972/73 to 162 in 1973/74 with corresponding increase in enrolment from 62,479 in 1973 to 72,034 in 1973/74.

An additional 400 teachers have been engaged to raise the number of secondary school teachers from 3,584 in 1972/73 to 3,983 in 1973/74.

The intake of technical institutions in the public system has increased to a total enrolment of 12,800 in 1973/74.



Col. I.K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the ruling National Redemption Council.

Foreign Affairs

In the diplomatic field, relations between Ghana and her neighbours have undergone remarkable improvement. Diplomatic links between Ghana and the Eastern European countries, severed after the 1966 coup, have also been reestablished. As a result, most of the economically viable projects started by these countries during the First Republic but abandonned in 1966 are being re-activated.

Ghana continued to pursue a policy of friendship with all countries in keeping with its foreign policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment. A number of trade and co-operation agreements were signed during the year. Ghana was represented at many international meetings and sent a high-powered delegation, led by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Lt-Col. Kwame Baah, to last year's General Assembly of the United Nations in New York. Ghanaian soliders are serving in the U.N. Peace Keeping Force in the Middle East. In keeping with its new stance in African affairs, Ghana has taken the initiative to establish an Information Centre for the Liberation Movement in Accra.

Tourism

Tourism is fast becoming a potential foreign exchange earner.

To develop the industry still further experts from the Danish International Development Association (DANIDA) Holf and Overgaard Planning Consultants of Copenhagen were invited to Ghana early last year to carry out a master feasibility study for the development of tourism in Ghana from 1975 to 1990 along the coast.

The Government's management of the affairs of State have earned praise not only in Ghana but internationally. For example the United States Senate paid glowing tribute to the efforts and achievements of the N.R.C. Senator Hugh Scott, the Minority Leader in the U.S. Congress, when reviewing socio-economic developments in Ghana, said: "It is our hope and belief that the current achievements of the National Redemption Council continue to inspire Ghanaians in all walks of life so that Ghana shall be a shining example to all lovers of peace, freedom, justice and human progress."

FACTS ABOUT GHANA

The Republic of Ghana covers 522 miles from south to north and 355 miles from east to west, with an area of 92,100 square miles.

CAPITAL — Accra.

POPULATION — 8.5 million (1970).

POSITION — Ghana is bordered by three west African countries in the east, north and west, i.e., the Republics of Togo, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast respectively; and the Gulf of Guinea in the south. The coastline is 350 miles long.

STATUS — Ghana attained independence on March 6, 1957, and became a Republic within the British Commonwealth on July 1, 1960. It is now ruled by a military Government headed by Col. I.K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the National Redemption Council.

NATIONAL FLAG — Three horizontal bars of red, gold and green with a black star in the middle of the gold.

CLIMATE—Ghana has a tropical climate and two seasons — the wet and dry. The wet season occurs between May and September and the dry season between October and February.

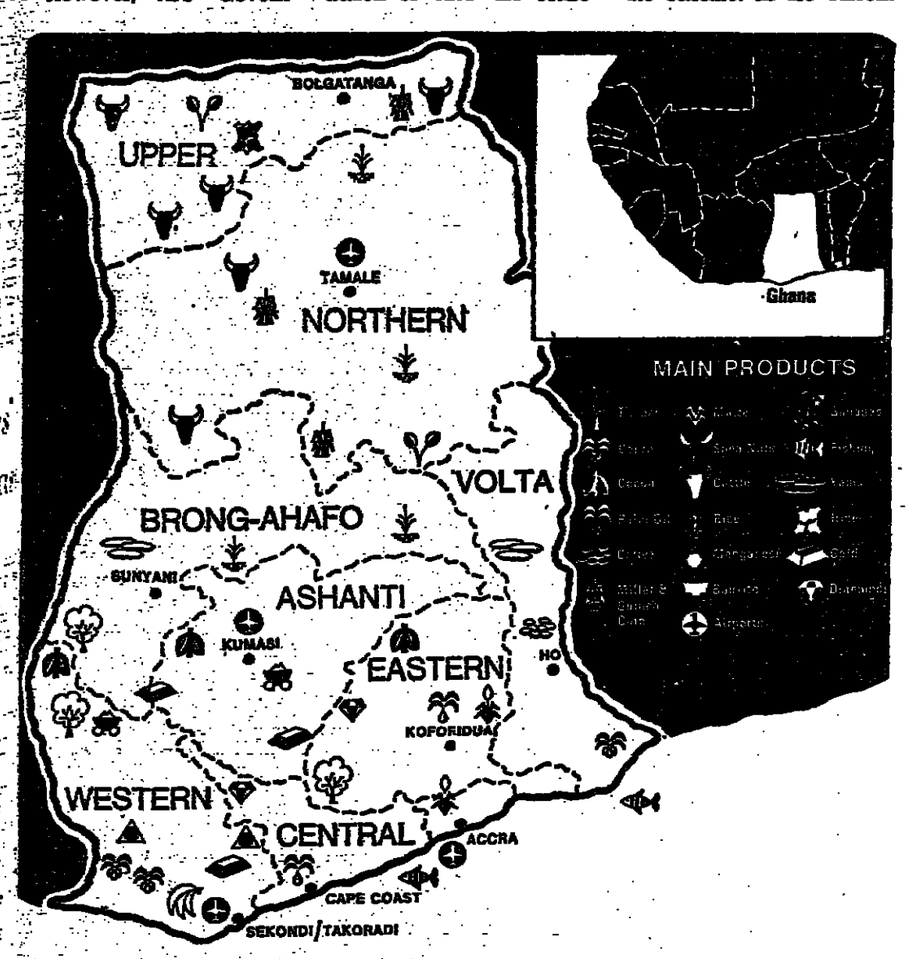
CURRENCY—The unit of currency is the cedi (C). C2.68 = £1 sterling; C1.15 = U.S. $1.00; C = 3.83 French francs; C = 2.9 Deutsche marks.

MAIN EXPORTS—Cocoa, logs and sawn timber, gold, diamonds, bauxite and manganese.

EDUCATION — There are 6,684 primary schools and 3,607 middle schools. There are 149 secondary schools within the public system.

There are 15 technical schools, 3 polytechnics and 59 teachers' training colleges out of which 12 offer post-secondary courses.

UNIVERSITIES— There are three in Ghana: the University of Ghana, Legon, Accra; the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi; and the University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast.



FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF GHANA

The participation policy of the N.R.C. which led the Government to acquire majority shares in a number of foreign-owned industrial enterprises in Ghana, was again justified last year by the progress made by these new companies and the profits that accrued to the Government. On 1st April, 1974, the Board of Directors of Ghana Consolidated Diamond Limited declared dividends of C1.2 million for the first year of operation following Government participation (1st October, 1972 to 30th September, 1973). The Government received a cheque for C660,000.00 as its share of the dividends. On 19th June, 1974 the Board of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (Ghana) declared a total dividend of C10 million which was unprecedented and the Government received C5.5 million as its share of dividends.

Among recent foreign investments were four which were inaugurated during the last three months. These were the Bibiani Metal and Wood Complexes, the Willowbrook Assembly Plant and the Neoplan Bus Production Plant. The Bibiani Metal Complex, sited in the heart of Ghana's rich forest belt, is a joint tripartite enterprise, the joint owners being the Government of Ghana, the Government of Poland and a fully Ghanaian private company, the Menleo Enterprises Ltd. The Government of Ghana's shareholders are represented by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board, the State Gold Mining Corporation and the National Investment Bank. The Metal Export Company and the Bal Trading Company, both of Poland, take up the Polish Government's share in the venture. The firm produces machetes, hoes, tree pruners, felling axes, pick-axes, shovels and spades.

The shareholders of the Bibiani Wood Complex are the State Gold Mining Corporation representing the Government of Ghana with 49 per cent of the shares and a fully Ghanaian owned private company —Menleo Enterprises Ltd.—taking up the remaining 51 per cent. The Complex produces furniture parts, louvre doors, door jams, door seals, gun parts, green lumber and sewing machine covers and base.

The Willowbrook Assembly Plant in Accra is a joint venture between the Government and Willowbrook (U.K.) Ltd., with the Ghana Government holding a majority of the shares. The plant produces buses to be used by the Omnibus Services Authority. It will also produce other types of vehicles required by the private sector of the economy as well as by Government departments and institutions.

The C2.5 million Neoplan Assembly Plant in Kumasi is a joint venture between the Ghana Government and Messrs. Gettlob Anwarter of the Federal Republic of Germany, for the production of Neoplan buses. It is the first bus production plant in West Africa.

Ghana's economic policy is based on the principle of self-reliance and a philosophy that places effective control of the significant areas of the economy in the hands of Ghanaians. However, the Government does not interpret this philosophy to mean that Ghana, or any other nation, can be self-sufficient. To ensure maximum development and efficiency, the Government continues to encourage foreign investment in joint ventures and in projects totally owned by foreign interests.

Ghana has a mixed economy providing for the development of both public and private sectors. The bulk of the GNP of the country is contributed by the private sector in which Ghanaians and foreigners operate alongside each other. And it is the desire of the Government that this happy trend should be maintained.

To clarify its policies towards foreign investment in Ghana, the Government, in January 1973, published a statement outlining its investment policy. This statement sets out the extent to which foreign participation would be encouraged in the commercial and industrial activities of the country. Under this policy, the Government has reserved the provision of public utilities and economic and social infrastructure to the State. This means that the State is principally responsible for the provision of services such as power and water and maintenance of the public transport system. The Government will also participate in large extractive industries such as mining and timber operations with employed capital of C500,000 or minimum annual turnover of C1 million. On the whole Ghanaian participation is considered desirable in all areas of the economy.

Nevertheless, foreign investment will be permitted to operate with or without local participation in areas which would require advanced technology, large foreign exchange outlay and which will substantially help to increase the foreign exchange resources of the country. Ghana's acceptance of foreign investments is also based on factors such as follows:

a) the investment should fit into the development programme of the nation;

b) the investment should meet particular project needs. For example, it should provide resources such as capital and technology, which cannot be locally mobilized; and

c) the terms of the investment should be moderate and consistent with the country's resources and ability to ensure repayment.

Foreign investments are welcome in manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and mining. In manufacturing, the country, following its policy of self-reliance, is determined to ensure full utilisation of the capacities of its industrial plants. This requires investments —both Ghanaian and foreign—in the production of raw materials and establishmen of agro-based industries. Some of the projects identified for foreign participation are pulp and paper, caustic soda, P.V.C., calcium carbide, fertilizer and iron and steel. There is also room for foreign investments in Ghana's wood and timber industry. The wood industry accounts for about 17.8% of the country's export proceeds. But apart from 20 most popular and commercialized species there are nearly 200 less-known species and it is in this area that foreign participation would be most welcome.

Agriculture also provides another area for foreign investment. As an important aspect of the policy of self-reliance, the Government has embarked on an agricultural revolution unprecedented in the history of the country. Special attention is being given to large-scale commercial farming alongside the traditional small-scale units. To this end, the 1974-75 national budget proposals provide a wide range of financial and fiscal incentives to foreign investments in agriculture. Foreigners are expected to go into areas such as the production of rice, cotton, palm oil, sugarcane and livestock.

Besides manufacturing and agriculture, the country's extractive industries and tourist trade are also open to foreign participation. Mineral exports comprising gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite already account for about 12.8 % of the country's total exports. But certain important mineral resources of the country remain untapped. Among these are the country's vast deposits of bauxite at Kibi and Nyinahin, estimated at 400 million tons. Kaiser Aluminum, which already has an aluminium smelter in Ghana with a monthly production of 145,000 tons of aluminium, has formed a consortium (BASCOL) with a Japanese company to study the exploitation of the bauxite deposits at Kibi. The Government is looking for foreign partners for the exploitation of the Nyinahin deposits.

To provide for a fully-integrated aluminium industry, foreign partnership is also required for an aluminium rolling mill.

Other mineral deposits so far discovered include spodumene columbite, kaolin, mica and iron ore. Oil prospecting and drilling are also open to foreign capital and expertise. There are already off-shore discoveries in the South-Western parts of the country. Inland prospecting is also in progress. Ten boreholes so far drilled inland provide indications of oil and natural gas. A number of foreign companies have shown interest in the scheme, and with the recent increases in oil prices it is being considered that even the small discoveries of oil and gas can be commercially exploited.

Of equal importance to Ghana is the development of its enormous tourist potential. The Government invites both Ghanaians and foreigners to invest in the industry. Areas open to foreigners include casinos, restaurants and catering services, hotels and other accommodation facilities designed for tourists, tourist resorts and hotel management and marketing. As in the case of other areas of the economy, foreigners investing in tourism would be expected to team up with Ghanaians.

As a positive indication of its desire to promote foreign investments in Ghana, the Government provides a wide range of fiscal and tax incentives. These include concessions for accelerated depreciation and duty exemption on plant and machinery. Investments can be granted a tax holiday for a period up to five years. Full legal guarantees are provided to safeguard foreign investments against expropriation. The Capital Investments Board, a statutory body, administers the incentives and also serves as Ghana's investment promotion center.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High, Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close	
41⅛	30½ Abbt Lb 1.32	12	32	47	46¾	46⅝	— ⅛	
61⅛	28¾ ACF In 2.60	8	19	37⅞	37½	37⅝	— ⅛	
14⅝	7 AcmeCley 1	7	9	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛	
5⅝	1⅜ AdmDg .64e	3	6	2¼	2	2	—	
13⅛	7⅝ AdmE 1.36e		x25	18		9½	9⅝	
3¼	1¼ Adms Millis			35	2¾	2½	2⅝	
11¾	3 Addressog	7	141	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛	
11⅞	6½ Advinv .20e			110	9⅛	8½	8½	— ½
21	15⅛ AetnaLf 1.68	7	141	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛	
13⅝	5⅜ Ahmans .20	5	43	9¼	8⅞	9¼	—	
4¾	1⅜ Aileen Inc	5	19	2⅛	2	2⅛	—	
38	25⅝ AirPrd .20b	16	53	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛	
14⅞	10 Aircoinc .90	5	88	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛	
5⅜	1 AJ Industrls			12	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	+ ⅛
24	8¾ Akzona 1.20	4	23	13¾	13	13	—	
15	7¼ Ala Gas 1.16	14	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	—	
103¾	69½ AlaP pf8.28		288	74	72	74	+ 2	
88½	70 AlaP pf8.16		258	73	72	73	+ 1	
29⅛	5⅜ Alaska Intrs		33	9¾	9¼	9⅝	—	
24⅝	12⅝ Albanyin .60	5	7	16¾	16	16⅛	+ ⅛	
11⅜	4 AlbertoC .36	28	2	5½	5½	5½	—	
17⅛	10 Albertsn .60	7	6	13½	12⅞	13	—	
41	18¼ AlcanAl 1.40	5	76	22¼	21¾	22	—	
9⅜	6¼ AlcoSid .48	3	26	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	
32⅞	12⅛ AlcanLb .20	17	47	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛	
7½	2 Alexdrs .10e	10	26	3¾	3½	3⅝	—	
23½	2½ AlisnM 2.84e	2	37	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛	
12⅛	6¾ AllegCp .45e	3	19	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	
32⅝	20½ AlligLud 1.60	3	26	21⅜	21¼	21¾	— ⅛	
41	29½ AlgLud pf 3	1		32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛	
21¼	11¼ AlgPw 1.52	8	63	16⅞	16¼	16¾	— ⅛	
9⅛	3⅜ AlkenGrp .40	4	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—	
84½	23 AlldCh 1.80	5	134	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	— ⅛	
22½	8⅜ AlldMnt .56	6	4	10⅛	10	10¼	—	
17⅛	11¼ AlldProd 1	4	5	14¼	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛	
25⅛	15¼ AlldStr 1.50	5	28	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛	
4⅞	1⅝ Alld Supmkt		182	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛	
10¾	6⅛ AlliaChal .56	4	26	7¾	7½	7⅝	—	
7⅛	3½ AlfrtAut .56	6	4	5¾	5½	5½	—	
51¾	25⅞ Alcoa 1.24	6	261	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜	
35	21½ AmalSug .2a	3	22	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛	
52⅞	28¾ Amax 1.75	5	245	32¾	31⅝	32⅜	—	
129	77 Amax pf5.25		29	83	81	81½	—	
12	5⅞ AMBAC .50	4	21	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛	
5	2⅜ Amcord .24	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛	
48	12⅜ A Hess .20b	2	96	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛	
69¾	39¾ A Hess pf5.50		72	44	43¾	43¾	+ ½	
16¼	5¾ AAirFlit .44	7	56	8¾	8½	8⅝	—	
13⅜	4⅛ Am Airlin	12	1734	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛	
7½	3⅛ A Baker .20		3	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛	
39¾	27¾ A Brnds 2.56	7	53	34½	33⅜	34	+ ⅛	
28⅜	11¼ AmStdrd .80	5	93	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛	
5⅜	4⅛ AmStdrd .36	5	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	—	
31⅜	22⅛ A Can 2.20a	6	48	30¼	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛	
23⅜	16 A Can pf1.75		3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛	
15	11⅛ AmCan Mtg		29	13	12⅝	13	—	
23	12 AChain 1.20	4	7	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛	
25	17⅛ A Cyan 1.50	7	242	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛	
19¾	6½ AmDistll .50	27	16	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛	
41	15 A DlaTel .52		9	9	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅜ AmDualVT			4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—
13	9¾ ADul pf.84e			1	11¼	11¼	11¼	—
22⅞	13¼ AmElPw 2	7	491	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	
3¾	1⅜ AFamily .24	3	27	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛	
15	2¾ AmFin .20			10	5¾	5	5	—
21½	10⅞ AmF pf1.50			240	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
26⅜	18½ AGIBd 1.98e			43	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
17⅛	13 AGnCv 1.54e			13	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
16	7 A Gnins .60	4	61	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛	
29⅜	16 A Gin pf1.80		5	28	13	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	7½ AmHoist 1.70	5	30	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛	
44⅞	26½ A Home .80	21	465	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛	
260	120 A Home pf 2		1	131	131	131	+ ⅛	
41⅜	16¾ AmHosp .30	24	177	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛	
9	1¾ Am Invest			3¾	3⅝	3¾	—	
7⅛	2¾ A Medicl .12	5	111	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛	
4⅛	1⅛ A Medicorp	7	45	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛	
41⅝	25⅜ AmMotr .20a	5	205	31	30	30⅛	—	
47⅛	26⅞ ANatGs 2.54	7	61	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛	
7⅞	3 Am Seating		7	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛	
16¾	5¼ AmShip .68	14	19	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
37⅜	10 *A Small* 1.50	3	139	14⅜	14	14¼	— ⅛	
15⅜	7⅜ AmStand .80	4	68	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛	
59	37½ A Sto Cp 1.15		4	46	46	46	—	
3⅝	2⅜ AmStrlk .28	8	22	7⅛	7	7	—	
34⅜	22⅜ AmSumtr 2	4	63	27⅜	27	28½	— ⅛	
4	5-16 AT&T wt			511	13-16	3⅝	16—1-16	
53	39⅝ AmT&T 3.40	9	930	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	—	
60	44⅜ AmT&T pf 4			63	51¾	51¾	51⅝	— ⅛
49	39¼ ATT pf3.74			10	44⅛	44½	44⅜	+ ⅛
48⅛	38½ ATT pfA3.64			29	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅛
18¾	8¼ AWatWk .64	5	7	8⅜	8	8⅜	—	
31	18⅜ AW prf 1.25		2100	13	13	13	+ ⅛	
13⅛	8½ Ameron .90	3	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—	
4½	2¾ AmesD .10e	3	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	—	
14⅞	9¼ Ametek 1	6	27	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛	
24	9 AMF In 1.24	6	146	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛	
14⅜	12½ Amfac .80	4	3	17	17	17	—	
45⅛	30¾ AMP Inc .33	19	714	34	33⅛	34	—	
9⅛	6½ Ampco .40a	3	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	—	
4	2 Ampex Corp	3	61	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛	
5¼	2⅝ Amrep Corp	3	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	
30¾	23¾ Amstar 2.10	2	15	26⅛	25	26⅛	+ ⅛	
8⅞	7½ Amstr pf.68		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—	
47⅜	32 Amsted 3.20	6	20	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅛	
11½	5 Amtel .32	3	16	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—	
38	13½ Anacond 1e	3	145	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛	
16⅜	12 AnchrH 1.08	5	20	16⅜	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛	
7⅛	3⅛ AndelCley 1	5	11	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛	
9	3⅞ Angelica .12	5	1	5¼	5	5⅛	—	
1.5⅜	9⅜ Apache .50	5	16	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	—	
15½	8½ ApcoOil .40t	3	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—	
3½	½ Apeco Corp	4	64	16-16	⅞	15-16	—	
9½	4¼ APL Corp 1	4	3	9½	9¼	9¼	—	
5¾	⅞ Applid Mag	67	14	2	2	2	—	
801	46 ARA Sv 1.46	10	15	53½	52⅜	53⅛	+ ⅛	
9⅛	3 ArcataN .36	5	14	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛	
34½	19½ ArchrD .50	9	51	17¼	17	17	—	
1⅝	¾ Arctic Entr	6	2	1⅝	2	1⅝	—	
11	2 Aristar	4	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	—	
19¾	9¾ ArizPSv 1.36	6	285	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛	
13⅛	4½ ArkBest .44	16	16	5¾	5¾	5¾	—	
27¼	15¼ ArkLGs 1.76	5	17	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛	
4⅝	Arlen RltyD			169	2	2	2	—
25	16⅜ Armco 1.60a	4	194	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛	
31¼	22 Arm pf 2.10			24	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
57	43 Armc pf4.75			210	46	46	46	—
22⅜	14¾ ArmsMCk .92	10	211	22¼	22	22	—	
22⅜	17⅛ Arm Rb 1.60	7	10	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛	
16¾	5 ArvInInd .52	10	26	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛	
10.1⅝	52¼ ASA 1.20e			95	69	69⅝	69	— ¼
27⅜	15⅜ AshOil 1.40	4	84	17¾	17½	17½	—	
31⅜	10⅜ AsdDrG 1.40	5	669	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛	
19⅜	9⅝ AssDpg 1.40	4		18	18	18	—	
9⅞	5¼ Athlone	4	6	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛	
15	2⅛ Atico 1.50e	4	41	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛	
26⅜	IC AtlCyEl 1.50	6	35	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛	
11.3⅜	73 AtlRich 2.50	11	332	88	87¾	87¾	—	
10.1⅝	123⅜ AtlRich pf 3				145½	145½	145½	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅛ AtlRc pf2.80			14	5⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1 Atlas Corp	25	519	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—	
7	3½ ATO Inc .20	3	51	4¾	4½	4⅝	—	
56⅞	20¼ AutDat .28e	17	13	39¼	29	29	—	
3⅞	1¾ Autom Ind		16	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	—	
8⅛	3 Avco Corp	9	98	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—	
2	5-16 Avco Cp wt		62	⅜	11-16	⅜	+1-16	
35⅜	2 AvcoCp pf		53	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—	
44	21¾ AvcoFnPd .30	13	11	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛	
21½	4¾ Avisinc .60	5	31	5¼	5¼	5¼	—	
9¾	4¼ Avnetinc .30	3	55	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—	
65	18½ AvonPd 1.48	14	515	31½	30¾	30¾	—	
22⅞	8⅞ Aztec OilGs	14	1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝		

B

87¼	11½ BabckW .20	6	67	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	
5¾	2⅜ Bache .100		27	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	3½ Bakerin .20	5	40	5¼	5¼	5⅛	
43⅜	22½ BakerOil .37	20	127	33¾	33¼	33½	— ⅛
14⅜	5 BaldDH .40a	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼ Ball Cp .40	6	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅛ BallGE 1.96	7	189	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
58½	40½ Balt pfB.50		1	47	47	47	—
27⅜	10⅜ BanCal 1.34	9	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
36⅞	21½ Bandag Inc	23	51	29½	28¾	28¾	— 1¼
5½	2 Bangr Punt		28	3¾	3½	3½	—
36½	22 BkofNY 2.20	5	7	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	8⅜ Bk of Va .80	5	33	12½	12	12¼	—
37⅛	29⅝ BankTr 1	5	48	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
34	18⅜ BkrsHl .80e		7	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅛
24⅛	9⅝ BankCR .20	12	44	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	1⅛ Barnett Mtg		67	3⅝	3½	3½	—
10⅛	6 Basicinc .40	2	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	—
16⅜	10⅜ BatesMf .20	3	6	15	14¾	14¾	—
22⅛	3⅜ Bathind .40	4	118	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
45	17⅜ Bauschl .60	8	103	23½	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	13⅝ BauschLb 1.12	30	490	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅜ BaySt6 1.80	5	16	16⅛	16	16	—
28⅜	10 Bearing .32	7	8	15⅞	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
23⅜	12⅛ BeatFds .72	9	395	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
40	16 Beckmn .50	9	25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
40	20⅜ BectDick .40	8	243	31½	30¾	31	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅜ BeechA .60b	5	67	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—
24⅛	16¾ BelcoPt .28	7	139	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛ BelcoP .50e	4	12	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
25⅞	8¼ Bell How .84	4	12	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
17	11⅞ BemisCo 1	4	24	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	20 Bendix 1.80	5	24	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
49⅜	31 Bendix pf 3		3	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	11¾ BenfCp 1.25	5	107	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
67	37 Bensf pf4.30		20	44	43¼	44	+ 1
31½	20¾ Bnft 5pf 2.50		x10	22⅜	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
28½	3⅛ BenSM 2.30e	3	28	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
6	2⅛ Benrib .20e	4	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
11⅛	7⅛ Berkey Pho		35	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6	2⅛ Best Prod	5	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	23½ BethSH 2	4	218	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
57⅜	34⅛ BgThre .60b	15	5	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
41½	20 BlackDr .40	21	313	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
7½	3⅜ BlairJhn .48	10	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	7 BlackHR .40	9	9	44	12¾	12	—
21¼	12 BlueBell .80	5	34	16¼	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅛
3½	1 Bobbie Brks		15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—
20½	11⅜ Boeing .60a	5	370	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
19	9⅞ BoiseCas .50	3	238	13	12⅝	12⅝	—
25⅛	15¼ Bordon 1.30	8	185	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	12⅝ BorWar 1.35	4	65	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
3¾	1⅛ Borrmans	5	27	2	1⅞	2	
29¼	14 BosEd 2.44	7	10	15⅞	15¾	17⅜	
107½	65¼ BosE pf6.88		x100	74½	74½	74½	+ 1½
12½	4⅝ Braniff .15e	4	175	5¾	5¼	5½	— ⅛
47⅛	29⅝ BriggS 1.60a	12	25	39	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
54⅜	30⅜ BrlsMl 1.52	3	107	49¾	48¾	49¼	+ ⅛
38	25 BristM pf 2		10	35	35	35	+ ½
14⅛	4½ BritPet .40e		919	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
14	10 Brkwy Gls 1	5	47	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
20⅜	11½ BklyUG 1.72	7	13	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	5⅜ Brown Co	3	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
22⅜	12⅜ BrwnGp 1.60	6	7	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
23½	13 CenTel 1.12	9	14	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	—
12½	6¾ Cenirn Data	4	35	7¼	7	7	—
13⅜	11¼ Cerro 1.20	12	13	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	7⅛ Brunswk .40	4	160	10	9⅞	10	
28	8 Brushw .40	3	3	10¾	10½	10¾	
20⅜	8 BT Mf 1.45e	15	23	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
46½	19 BucyErie 1	16	95	35¾	35	35⅛	
12½	7 BuddCo .80	3	17	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4¼ BudCa pf.60		1	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7½	2¼ Budlind .32t	4	17	3¼	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	11 ButlfFor 1.20	6	11	14½	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	14⅜ Butlsdw Inv	1	27	4⅛	4	4⅛	—

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
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Deutsche Bank Buys 29% Share

'an Bid for Daimler Stake Blocked

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ONN, Jan. 14—West Ger- y's biggest bank stepped in y to block the sale of more ler-Benz stock to foreign oil sts.

a move officially described preventing the outflow of this ipation into foreign hands," sche Bank bought up 29 per of the stock of Daimler-Benz, which produces Mercedes cars. The seller was the Flick industrial group, which still holds 10 per cent of the Daimler stock, and the price was reported at around 2 billion marks.

The step was taken to block a sale to Iran, which already has bought a quarter of the famous Krupp steelworks. It theoretically gives the bank a 57-per-cent controlling interest in Daimler-Benz, but the bank indicated it does not plan to hold onto the stock.

The move is the latest in a drama-filled controversy over the question of selling blocks in German industry to the newly-rich oil-producing lands of the Middle East. Earlier, Kuwait bought 14 per cent of the Daimler-Benz shares from the Quandt industrial group.

New Bid by Arab

It came on the heels of another tense struggle to keep Arab oil money from taking a major role in the Gutehoffnungshuette, the biggest machine tool industry in Western Europe and an organization widely diversified beyond that.

An insurance consortium, already a major shareholder in the firm, has bought more shares and in return signed a pool agreement with the three major private owners that should they decide to sell out, the first offer must be made to the consortium.

The two transactions came at a time when both the government and the industrial associations here are working on new guidelines and possibly new laws which would discourage a flood of oil money into German industry and prevent foreign take-overs of key German plants.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said this weekend that a new law was necessary to give more insight into capital transactions, and that there were "certain limits" to a free flow of capital.

Rules Are Readied

The Economics Ministry is currently working on a plan to set new criteria for foreign investment in German industry. Included would be a provision that all such involvement would have to be reported beforehand, not just by the fifth day of the following month as is the case now.

Deutsche Bank's buying into Daimler-Benz appeared designed simply to block a further engagement there by oil interests. The bank does not plan to hold onto the additional stock, and it has a year to dispose of it before running into conflict with the anti-cartel laws here. The bank gave assurances that it will not sell its stock to foreign interests.

The news of the bank's intervention brought a sharp fall in Daimler-Benz stock on the Frankfurt exchange, where it had been rising steadily as rumors spread that oil interests were planning *further intrusions into the highly* profitable firm. Daimler-Benz stock went down 13.50 marks to 253 marks.

...uwait Invests in Real Estate ...t South Carolina and Georgia

By Francis B. Kent

HARLESTON, South Carolina, 14.—Oil-rich Arabs appear ave taken a liking to the rican South. One Middle investment firm has already nearly $30 million into proj- in South Carolina and rgia and, reportedly, more may n the way.

e source of this unexpected capital is Kuwait Invest- t Co., known as KIC, which escribed as a quasi-govern- t operation with private as as public funds.

t's oil money, of course," a ce involved in the South Ca- as deal told a reporter. "The pany is made up of Kuwaiti rnment officials and some of country's leading families."

he first KIC move came in unta, with a $10-million in- ment in a $100-million down- n complex that will include 1,300-room hotel, an office lding and a shopping center. spokesman for the firm of w, Pope & Land, the devel- rs, said KIC was taken in as imited partner restricted to a ximum of 50 per cent of the nership.

ast February KIC took step a paying over $17 million for awah Island off historic arleston Harbor here. An of- ial of Sea Pines Co. of Hilton ad, South Carolina, said KIC s committed $200 million for e island's development as a ort community of hotels, rec- ation facilities and single-family omes.

Sea Pines, which developed ilton Head Island to the south here and is involved in similar ojects from Virginia to Puerto Rico, has contracted with KIC to develop Kiawah.

Although the Atlanta investment has attracted little public notice, the purchase here has raised a loud protest from environmentalists as well as some of the 20 owners of summer homes on the island.

Despite these objections, the Charleston County Council last week approved the first phase of development, construction of a 90-room inn and an access road. Preliminary work is already under way.

The island, roughly 11 miles long and a mile wide, covers some 8,000 acres, much of it marshland. It has no permanent residents aside from raccoons, possums and other wildlife, but its former owners subdivided a part of it in the late 1950s and some of the buyers have put up modest summer places.

Since Colonial times, Kiawah Island has been privately owned and closed to the public. The owners until last February, the C. C. Royal family of Aiken, South Carolina, bought the island in 1951 from the heirs of Arnoldus Vanderhurst, who was South Carolina's governor from 1794 to 1796. The sale price in 1951 was $120,000.

For the past two decades the island has seen little activity except for occasional visits by its summer citizens. It was brought to the attention of the Kuwait firm by Richard Williamson, a former broker and World Bank executive, who for the past several years has been an investment adviser to the government of Kuwait.

...mpain-Schneider Steps Up ...id For French Nuclear Firm

ARIS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—The ich-Belgian Empain-Schnei- group today moved closer to ing control of Sté. Creusot- e, France's major manufac- r of nuclear power plants. é Marine-Firminy issued a munique today approving a jointly outlined by Empain- neider and Cie. Lorraine In- rielle et Financière (CLIF), holding of the De Wendel combine.

nder the plan, which is sub- to approval by the Common ket Commission, the French rnment and Firminy share- ers, CLIF would transfer its r industrial, commercial and ncial interests to Firminy, would become its principal eholder.

rminy underlines that it ld maintain all its current rests in Creusot-Loire and re- n independent of Schneider. t Firminy and Schneider will inue to own 50 per cent each ité Marine-Schneider, which rols Creusot-Loire, it said. owever, another communiqué Empain-Schneider and CLIF, h confirms maintenance of status quo in Marine-Schnei- suggests that Empain-Schnei- will ultimately control Creu- oire.

ecause it is indispensable sure unity and the continuity management (in Creusot-), it will be exercised under itions to be determined by ieider SA" it says, adding that ne-Schneider will change its s to Cie. Financière Creusot-

e two communiqués also in- ed that if the plan is ap- ed, Firminy and Empain- ieider will bury their legal ite which arose when ain-Schneider purchased 32 cent of Firminy's stock over r ago.

anwhile, CLIF also acquired 20 per cent of Firminy and was asked by the Commission to cease its bases pending an overall ement.

Denain Nord-Est Longwy, other party actively engaged in trying to control Firminy, has not yet reacted to today's communiqués.

At the request of the EEC Commission, Denain suspended its public take-over bid on Dec. 27.

The joint communiqué of Empain-Schneider and CLIF also said that they had submitted their plan to the EEC Commission.

The aim of the struggle for the control of Firminy is Creusot-Loire and its nuclear arm, Sté. Framatome.

Framatome is the French licensee for the Pressurized Water Reactor System developed by Westinghouse Electric Co. of the United States.

Additionally, Westinghouse has a direct interest of 45 per cent in Framatome which, apart from orders received from Electricité de France, has been awarded a contract to build two nuclear power plants in Iran, with options on three more.

Raw Material Prices On Decline in France

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—The price index of raw materials imported by France, based on international rates in pounds and dollars, declined to 181.7 in December from a revised 189.3 in November.

The index, based on 100 equalling 1968, compares with 226.2 in December 1973.

The index for food dropped to 231.5 in December from a revised 240.7 a month earlier and 232.8 a year earlier.

For industrial raw materials, the index declined to 153 in December from 159.6 in November and 222.5 in December 1973.

Italy's Jobless Rate Up

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—Italians out of work and seeking jobs totaled 605,000 in October or 3.1 per cent of the work force, compared with 551,000, or 2.8 per cent, in July and 586,000, or 3 per cent in October 1973, the government statistics bureau reported today.

Inflation Still Raging In Most OECD Nations

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP).—Inflation in the United States, Japan and France has been modestly decelerating since last August but shows no moderation in Britain, Italy and other countries, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says in its latest report.

Despite higher food prices in the United States, monthly consumer price increases from August to November have slowed from 1.3 per cent to 0.7 per cent, the report said. For the 12 months to November, the inflation rate in the U.S. was 12.1 per cent compared with 6.2 per cent for 1973.

The report showed consumer prices in many countries remaining substantially the same or rising from August to November. For the 12 months to November, all 20 OECD countries showed a higher rate of inflation over 1973 except West Germany and Greece.

Inflation in 1973 in Germany was 6.9 per cent and in the 12 months up to last November was 6.5 per cent. For Greece the figures were 15.5 and 15.2 per cent.

The report gave these figures for the 12 months up to November compared with 1973:

Canada, 12, 7.6; United States 12.1, 6.2; Japan 25.8, 11.7; Australia 16.3, 9.5; New Zealand 11.5, 8.2; France 14.9, 7.3; Italy 24.7, 10.8; Britain 16.3, 9.2; Belgium 16.3, 14.4; Luxembourg 11.4, 6.1; Denmark 16.5, 9.3; Ireland 20, 11.4; Austria 9.4, 7.5; Finland 18.1, 11.4; Iceland 51.3, 20.6; Norway 10.5, 7.5; Portugal 25.7, 12.9; Spain 17.3, 11.4; Sweden 11.8, 6.7; Switzerland 9, 8.7; Turkey 23.1, 14.

Cut in Kuwait Oil Production May Increase Crude Prices

KUWAIT, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Kuwait will reduce its daily oil output from an average 2.5 million to 2 million barrels, Finance and Oil Ministry Under Secretary Mahmoud Adasani told the Al-Qabas newspaper today.

Observers believe the new production ceiling could slightly increase the price of Kuwaiti crude to British Petroleum and Gulf Oil, who retain a 40-per-cent share in Kuwait Oil Co. (KOC).

Daily output here has stayed well below the 3 million barrels allowed—under a National Assembly conservation measure—since Kuwait joined other Arab oil states in production cuts during the October 1973 war with Israel.

Total 1974 output was down 17 per cent on the previous year's figure.

This has resulted from falling world demand for crude, stemming from near fivefold price increases since September, 1973.

The production cut reported today appeared to be another reflection of this market situation, rather than of recent demands in parliament for another "conservation" ceiling of 1.5 million barrels.

KOC produces the bulk of Kuwait's oil—930,590,895 barrels in 1974, compared with a total of 939,803,919 barrels, according to the ministry under secretary, quoted by Al-Qabas.

BP and Gulf each retains a 20-per-cent shareholding in the company, of which they were formerly joint owners, under a government "participation" agreement effective from Jan. 1, 1974.

Al-Qabas quoted the Oil Ministry under secretary as saying the two companies had been informed that their share of production at its new overall level would be 400,000 barrels daily each.

Mr. Adasani did not explain the significance of this continued split between the companies' share of production and the states.

The two-tier "equity crude-participation crude" pricing system was virtually abolished by decisions taken last month by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Under an agreement reached after the OPEC session, BP and Gulf are due to buy between them 1.7 million barrels a day of Kuwaiti crude in the first quarter of this year, paying a uniform $10.15 a barrel.

This price includes a discount which will reportedly give the two companies a maximum advantage of 30 cents a barrels over other customers.

Cutting overall production would also have the effect of cutting the level of this discount, observers believe.

Aide Says Japan Government Failed to Gauge Size of Slump

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government miscalculated the extent and duration of the country's current economic downturn, Isamu Miyazaki, chief of the Economic Planning Agency's research department, said today, but he said strict monetary and fiscal policies would remain in force nonetheless.

Mr. Miyazaki said the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) had expected business inventory adjustment to be completed and consumer spending to strengthen in the fourth quarter of 1974. But, he said, it now appears that excessive inventories will not be cleared until the end of March, or even later, while consumer outlays appear to have turned downward rather than upward in the three months ended December.

Despite Mr. Miyazaki's statement that the government's economic management intentions remain unchanged, figures published today by the EPA suggest that an easing of both monetary and fiscal policy began in November. Additional data showing a pronounced weakening of the labor market suggest that relaxation is likely to be accelerated in the near future as well.

Money Supply Up

On the monetary front, Japan's money supply was 13 per cent higher than its year-earlier level in November against a 10.7-per-cent rate of gain in October. Up to November, the money supply growth rate had been contracting steadily on a year-to-year basis since the third quarter of 1973, when it showed a gain of 32 per cent.

In the area of fiscal policy, government expenditures on public works projects were 20.4 per cent above their year-earlier level in November and 24.1 per cent up in December. These growth rates were substantially higher than those of preceding months, indicating a loosening of government purse strings.

Mr. Miyazaki predicted that the growth rate of the money supply would continue to increase in December and January as a result of a boost in loans to private companies, mainly small and medium-sized industries, from government-sponsored financial institutions.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economic daily newspaper, said the Bank of Japan has begun to map out a timetable for easing credit.

Crédit Suisse Denies Losses to Finabank

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Swiss Credit Bank (or Crédit Suisse) yesterday denied reports in an Italian magazine that it stood to lose large sums of money because of the closing by Swiss authorities of the Geneva-based Banque de Financement.

In a statement released here, an official of Crédit Suisse said the bank "has no financial claims against Finabank of Geneva as a result of foreign exchange or other banking transactions and, consequently, Crédit Suisse has not incurred and will not incur any losses in connection with said bank.

"The article in Panorama, as quoted by The New York Times, (IHT, Jan. 14) and as it refers to Crédit Suisse, is totally false and has no foundation in fact."

Chrysler to Trim Its Operations

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Lynn Townsend, chairman of Chrysler Corp., said yesterday that the company had embarked on a long-range restructuring that would leave it considerably smaller and leaner but able to operate profitably in a smaller market.

In one of the most pessimistic assessments of the auto industry's future ever to come from a top auto executive, Mr. Townsend said in an interview in his office: "We are making no assumptions here, in controlling and operating our company, that the market is going to ever get better than 6 million cars."

Last year the total car market in the United States was 8.8 million cars. In 1973, the auto industry sold a record 11.4 million cars, including both domestic and imported cars. Domestic car sales in 1973 totaled about 10 million.

Firm Is Hardest Hit

In the long-range planning for Chrysler, the most hard-pressed of the big three auto makers, Mr. Townsend indicated he was assuming that the auto industry could remain at its current depressed levels for a long time.

"What I'm saying is that it would be bad management on my part to be sitting here and say the market has to come back by the third quarter, come back by the fourth quarter or I'm in deep, deep trouble," he said.

Sales Drop Seen As Here to Stay

"I can't commit myself managementwise to take this company into deep, deep trouble. So I have got to plan for a substantially lower level of sales for our industry and plan the company that way."

Mr. Townsend said that Chrysler was now set on a course to bring its overhead and work force by the end of the year in line with a 6-million annual rate of sales for domestic cars.

Although he refused to give specifics on how many people this would affect, he did estimate that the restructuring involved would mean a reduction of about a third of the overhead at Chrysler.

He said most of the reductions would come in the fixed-cost category involving such positions as foremen, supervisors and factory managers.

"They're in the plant that day whether the plant builds 300 cars or 600 cars, and it's this overhead that we are working structurally on reducing," Mr. Townsend said.

Company Reports

J.P. Morgan

4th. Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	(a)48.5	(a)38.7
Per Share	(a)1.26	(a)1.02
Profits (millions)	(b)41.2	(b)38.7
Per Share	(b)1.08	(b)1.02
Year		
Profits (millions)	(a)180.4	(a)145.6
Per Share	(a)4.69	(a)3.89
Profits (millions)	(b)166.6	(b)143.8
Per Share	(b)4.34	(b)3.84

(a)—Before securities transactions.
(b)—After securities transactions.

Mellon National

4th. Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	237.3	185.2
Profits (millions)	(a)14.4	(a)14.4
Per share	(a)1.47	(a)1.46
Profits (millions)	(b)14.4	(b)8.9
Per Share	(b)1.47	(b)0.90
Year		
Revenue (millions)	871.8	569.1
Profits (millions)	(a)60.6	(a)52.0
Per Share	(a)6.18	(a)5.39
Profits (millions)	(b)57.7	(b)64.9
Per Share	(b)5.89	(b)6.60

(a)—Before securities transactions.
(b)—After securities transactions.

Queries on Ford's Tax Plan Affect Prices on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (IHT).—Prices closed moderately lower on the New York Stock Exchange today with brokers finding some uncertainty among investors about the potential economic effects of proposed tax relief and higher energy costs.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.48 points to 648.7. It was off 3.6 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 790 to 610, as volume totaled 16.61 million shares compared with 19.78 million yesterday.

Analysts said some profit-taking on strong earlier gains in anticipation of President Ford's economic proposals was expected. They added it might have been encouraged by some questions among economists whether the net effect of economic proposals would be to give consumers more spendable cash or to outweigh tax relief with sharply higher fuel costs.

Brokers added that some investors tended to pull back from market action to await clarification of the situation.

Philip Morris was one of the most active NYSE issues, falling 4 5/8 to 43 5/8 on negative brokerage firm remarks. Baker, Weeks & Co., an institutionally-oriented brokerage house, said it had removed the issue from its recommended list.

It suggested in an advisory to clients that holders of the issue begin cutting back their position.

Warner Communications was the most active NYSE issue. A block of 350,000 shares of the issue traded at 10, and the stock closed at 9 3/4, up 3/8. The block traded after the company announcement that its executive committee approved purchase on the open market of up to one million additional shares of its common stock.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.27 to 67.23.

Most active was Syntex, closing at 31 1/2, down 1/2.

In Chicago liquidation again hit the soybean complex on the Board of Trade but grain futures staged a recovery.

Trading Starts In Stock Options

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—New York City's mayor, Abraham Beame, officially signaled the start of trading in stock options on the American Stock Exchange yesterday with a resounding smack on the Amex trading gong.

"This is a proud moment for the Amex and the city of New York," he declared.

Ray Garrett jr., chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who joined in the ceremonies, said, "I know this is a day of rejoicing for all of you . . . we wish you success."

Although the Amex will soon be trading in options for 20 leading stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Amex options trading began yesterday with an initial six—Deere, Du Pont, General Telephone, Gulf, Union Carbide and United States Steel. Each option on a stock gives the investor the right to purchase 100 shares of that stock at a given price within a given period of time.

Multibank

EXTRACT FROM ACCOUNTS AT 31st OCTOBER	1974	1973	1972
		All figures in £000s	
SHARE CAPITAL AND PROFIT RETAINED	6,142	5,522	4,863
SUBORDINATED LOANS (£ equivalent)	7,087	5,255	2,665
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	13,229	10,777	7,528
DEPOSITS	238,536	210,001	163,860
LOANS	114,109	82,758	58,978
TOTAL ASSETS	258,278	225,874	173,235
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1,620	1,457	1,073
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	770	799	653

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from Page 8.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Close	Ch'ge
30	13¾	QuakSt	0 .64	10	19	17	16¾	16¾	—	¼
12¾	3½	Quesior	.50b		1	4½	4½	4½		

R

46⅝	29	RastenP	.90	14	86	37	36	37	+	⅛
6¼	2	Ramada	.12	6	1405	3	2¼	2¼	—	⅛
15	7⅛	Ranco In	.92	4	12	8⅝	8½	8½	—	⅛
17	5	RapidAm	1	9	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	—	⅛
51½	19	RapidAm	pf 3		2	25	25	25	+	3⅛
22⅛	14⅝	Raybest	1.50	4	9	18⅛	17⅞	18	?	⅛
14	6⅛	Raymint	.32	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
39⅝	20	Raythn	.80	8	88	29	28	28⅝	+	⅛
21½	9¼	RCA	1	6	475	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+	⅛
61⅛	38	RCA	cvpf 4		24	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	—	¼
3⅛	1	rjReedg	Co		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
46¾	11½	RdgBatt	.35	7	53	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+	⅛
7⅞	1¼	Redman	Ind		37	1⅞	1¾	1¾		
20⅛	6⅝	ReeceCp	.74	5	26	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝		
21½	8½	Reed	Tool	11	26	17¾	17½	17¾	—	⅛
22	15¼	Reeves	1.20	3	2	17½	17½	17½		
17⅞	7¾	ReichCh	.60	3	31	11⅛	11⅛	11½	—	⅛
8¼	3⅝	Reliab St	.60	4	x4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛		
23¼	9¼	ReliabEl	.80	5	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜		
11⅞	4⅜	ReliaGrp	.40	10	23	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	—	⅛
21⅞	12¼	ReG	pfC2.60		12	13½	13	13	—	¼
29⅝	11¼	Republic	Cp	4	26	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+	⅛
1⅝	1	RepMtg	Inv		78	3	2⅞	2⅞	—	⅛
28	20⅝	RepStl	1.60a	3	69	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+	⅛
9¼	3¾	ReservOil	.10	4	21	5⅛	5	5		
20¼	12	RetailCred	2	7	16	16⅛	15¾	16	—	⅛
37⅝J	11	RevcoDS	.32	9	15	19½	19¼	19⅝	—	⅛
13⅛	5⅝	RevCop	.12a	2	13	7	7	7		
61¾	38¼	Revlon	1.20	14	48	50¼	49¼	49¾	+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Rexham	.20	3	13	3	2⅞	2⅞		
20⅛	10⅝	Rexnrd	1.08	5	45	15	14¼	14¾	—	½
34½	22	Rexn	pf2.36		8	26¾	26½	26¾	+	⅛
54¼	37¼	Reynd	2.83	8	255	53½	52¾	53¼		
59	35¾	Reyln	pf2.25		16	58	57¾	57¾	—	1¼
26½	13½	ReynMet	1a	2	96	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—	⅛
64	42⅛	ReynM	pf4.50		1	46½	46½	46½		
10¼	3⅞	ReySec	.50a	9	1	7	7	7		
13¾	8¾	Richardsn	1	3	5	11	11	11	—	⅛
30¾	13¾	RichMer	.64	8	134	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Richmnd	.80	5	135	12¾	12½	12½	—	⅛
15¾	9½	RiegelT	1.20	4	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+	⅛
16¼	7¾	RioGran	.40	4	17	10⅝	10¼	10½		
10½	7	RioGr	pf.80		12	8½	8¼	8½		
18¾	2½	RiteAid	.12	8	184	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
25¾	10¼	RivianF	.90	8	75	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—	⅛
17½	8⅜	Robshaw	.90	6	11	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	—	⅛
19⅜	12¾	Robrtsn	1.30	4	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
23⅞	8⅛	Rochns	1.24	12	44	12	11¾	12		
29½	10	RochG	1.24b	9	53	13½	12¾	13¼		
20	8⅝	RochTel	.76	8	42	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+	⅛
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr	.44	3	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+	⅛
28½	18	Rockwlnt	2	5	193	20½	20¼	20½		
72½	48	RkInt	pf4.75	1	3	51¾	51¾	51¾	—	⅛
94¼	43⅝	RohmH	1.28	7	23	43½	43¼	43¼	—	1
20½	8	Rohrind	.90	6	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞		
69½	6⅜	RollInsIn	.25	10	57	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	+	⅛
9½	4⅝	Ronson	.28	7	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+	⅛
16½	8¾	Roper	1.10	4	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+	⅛
29⅛	12¾	RorerA	.90	10	57	26¾	19½	19½	—	1½
37⅞	14⅝	Rosario	.40a	14	112	32¾	31¼	32¾	+	1⅛
18½	6¾	RoyCtCel	.44	9	27	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+	⅛
36	22¼	RoyID	2.71e	2	162	25⅞	25½	25⅞	—	½
7⅛	2⅜	Roylind	.45f	3	11	3¼	3¼	3¼		
12	3	RTE Cp	.16	5	19	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+	⅛
39⅜	9¾	Robbrm	.36	12	14	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+	⅛
15⅜	6¼	Rucker	Co	7	102	13	12⅞	12¾	+	⅛
1	5½	RussTog	.76	4	23	7	6⅞	7		
37⅛b	3	Ryder	Sys	5	214	4½	4¼	4⅛	—	⅛

S

47⅝	22¾	SablnR	.88a	0	9	23¼	22¾	23½		
9⅛	1⅝	Safegrd	Ind	4	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
43⅞	29⅜	Safewy	1.80	8	21	36⅞	36½	36½	—	⅝
7⅛	2¾	Saga	Corp	4	14	4	4	4		
44	27⅛	StJoeM	2.20	4	32	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+	⅛
13¾	8¼	StJolP	1.12	0	1	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+	⅛
33½	21¼	SH.SaF	2.50	5	8	25¼	25	25¼	+	⅛
12½	9	StPaulS	.96a		26	11¼	11	11¼		
37⅞	18	StRegP	1.40	5	50	21¼	20¾	20¾	—	½
7⅜	3⅛	Salant	.24b	3	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
16	10	SanDGs	1.20	6	125	12	11⅞	11⅞	—	⅛
8⅜	1¾	Sandrs	Asso		61	3⅝	3½	3½	+	⅛
14	7¼	Sangamo	.70	4	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	—	⅛
13⅜	5½	SJuanR	.80t	5	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+	⅛
36	21½	SFeInd	1.80	6	62	28⅜	27½	28⅛	+	⅛
10	6⅜	SFeInd	pf.50			7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
50¾	13	SanFeInt	.30	9	45	21	20½	20⅞	+	⅛
7⅝	4¼	SargWel	.32	7	22	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛		
12½	2¼	SaulRI	1.19e	3	130	3⅞	3½	3¼	—	⅛
11⅜	8¼	SwstPSv	.90	9	30	10¾	10¼	10½		⅛
8	4	Sparton	.24	4	5	7⅜	8	7¾	+	⅛
13⅜	6¾	SperryHut	1	4	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+	⅛
37	26	Sperry	H pf 3		1	29¼	29¼	29¼		
44½	23¾	SperryR	.76	8	159	23½	27½	27⅞		
21⅞	5	Sprague	El	2	48	6¾	6½	6¾	+	⅛
13⅜	8¼	Spring M	.75	3	4	9	9	9		
32	12½	SquerD	1.10	10	54	17⅛	15⅞	16½	—	½
41¾	2⅛	Squibb	.84	13	194	26½	25⅞	25⅞	—	⅝
45⅛	24	StaleyM	1.60	5	131	46½	44¼	45½	+	1⅛
25⅞	18¾	StdPoor	1.92a			45	27⅞	28⅛		
56⅝	40	StdBrands	2	14	159	54⅝	53	54⅛	+	⅛
43¼	22¾	StBPaint	.28	21	28	33	32¼	32⅝	+	⅛
35⅜	20⅛	StdOilCal	2	3	886	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	—	⅝
45⅞	37⅛	StdOilInd	1	7	303	43⅞	43	43⅛		
86	37¾	StdOilOh	1.36	19	74	57¾	56½	57¾	—	¼
9⅛	6	StdPress	.40	3	27	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	—	⅛
10½	7⅝	StPrud	.60b	8	4	8⅛	8	8	—	⅛
16¾	7½	Standex	.52	3	1	8½	8½	8½	+	⅛
31	12⅛	StanWks	.96	6	18	15¼	15¼	15⅛	+	⅛
12⅞	5⅜	Stanray	.60	4	2	6⅞	7	7		
21⅞	13⅜	Starrett	1	6	29	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛		
16½	1⅛	StaMut	Inv	2	24	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝		
13¼	8⅜	StMAS	1.10e		13	11½	10⅞	10⅞	—	⅛
50⅝	35¾	StaufCh	2.20	6	27	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	—	⅛
31¼	1a	SterDrug	.70	13	336	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	—	⅛
12⅜	7½	Sterndnt	.12	6	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
15⅝	10	Stevens	1.20	4	113	12¾	12¼	12⅜	—	½
30	16⅛	StewWa	1.92	6	9	20¼	20	20	+	⅛
17⅜	11¼	StokVC	1.10	4	24	16½	15⅞	16	—	½
89⅞	31½	StoneWeb	2	7	11	30½	30	30½	+	⅛
12	7⅜	StoneCon	.60	2	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		
18⅞	9⅛	Stop Shop	1	4	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		⅛
17¼	10½	StorerBdg	1	4	6	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝		⅛
10	6	StridRite	.65	6	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+	⅛
36⅞	18	StuWor	1.32	3	14	20½	20½	20½		
30½	15½	StW	pfA1.40		1	18½	18½	18½	—	½
3⅝	1⅜	Suave	Shoe	4	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
18½	10¼	SubnPro	.88	5	5	15	14⅞	15	+	⅛
12⅜	3⅞	SuCrest	.20a		105	6¾	5¾	6¼	+	⅛
18½	8¼	Sun Chm	.40	2	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅛
61¾	33¾	SunOil	1r	4	25	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	—	½
65	31½	Sun O	pf2.25		14	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	—	⅛
28½	7¼	Sunbeam	1	6	107	13¼	13⅛	13¼	—	⅛
27⅞	10¾	Sundstrd	.80	5	23	14½	14	14		
45½	29¾	Sunds	pf3.50		5	33	33	33		
24¾	7⅛	SunshMn	.48	11	30	11¼	11	11	—	⅛
19⅞	11⅜	SupValu	.90	6	4	16	15¾	16		
304	134	Supr Oil	1.40	14	8	162½	162	162½	+	½
25⅝	2⅜	SupmkG	.20	4	21	4	3⅞	4		
25	8⅝	Supersce		2	45	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+	⅛
12⅜	2	Supro	Mfge	7	15	3¼	3½	3¼	+	⅛
8	3⅛	Swank	.48	4	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜		
29¾	10⅞	Sybron	.72	7	79	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+	⅛
9⅝	2¼	Systron	Don	20	5	3½	3½	3½	—	⅛

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23⅜	10¾	TaftBrd	.60	5	8	14½	14⅜	14½	+	⅜
10⅛	1⅜	Talcott	Nat		14	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—	⅛
7	4⅞	Talley	.68	5	82	6½	6¼	6½		
11¾	7⅜	Talley	pfB 1		6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	—	⅛
17⅝	8¼	TampaE	.96	9	166	12¼	11⅞	12	—	⅛
25	5¾	Tandy	Corp	6	27	13⅜	13	13	—	⅛
9⅛	3⅜	Tappan	.40		6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+	⅛
9½	4	Technicolr		4	23	5½	5¼	5½	+	⅛
16	4⅜	Technicon		8	5	6	6	6		
47¾	18½	Tektronx	.20	7	12	19⅜	19	19¼	+	⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Telecor	.25	3	1	3½	3½	3½		
15	7¼	Teledyn	.40t	4	54	11	10⅞	10⅞	—	⅛
21½	11¼	Telepmpt		60	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Telex	Cp		34	3	3	3		
24⅝	16¼	Tenneco	1.60	6	98	24¼	23¾	23⅞	—	¼
4⅝	1	Tenneco	wt A		64	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
91½	62¼	Tenne	pf5.50		13	88¾	88	88⅝	+	½
24⅜	11⅛	Teseron	.40	2	122	13⅜	13½	13¾	+	⅛
32⅜	20	Texaco	2a	3	1112	23¾	23½	23⅝	—	⅛
54	20	TexETr	1.70	8	43	30	29⅞	29¾	+	⅛
33	20¼	TexGsT	1.76	5	43	26½	26	26	—	1
36½	20½	TexasIl	2.40	6	43	25	24⅞	25	+	⅛
21⅝	8¼	TexasInd	1b	12	8	11¼	11	11¼		
17⅝	58¼	TexInst	1	15	203	63⅜	61⅞	62½	—	1
21⅛	8¼	TexOilG	.81	12	183	18	17	17½	+	⅛
25⅞	19½	TexPLd	.55a	10	16	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜		
25	15¾	TexUt	1.16	10	379	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜		
22⅞	14⅜	Textron	1.10	5	29	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+	⅛
32	19	Textr	pf2.08		5	22¼	22¼	22½	—	⅜
23⅜	14	Textr	pf1.40		15	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—	⅜
17¾	8½	Thiokol	.70	3	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+	⅛
45⅜	24	ThomBel	.72	14	37	28¾	28½	28½	—	⅛
17⅞	8¾	ThomNet	.20	3	11	9	8¾	8¾	—	⅛
12	4	ThomJW	.50	16	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝		
7¼	4	ThrftDg	.40	12	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	—	⅛
22¾	9⅛	TI Corp	1.40	8	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+	⅛
47⅛	25⅛	TidwtrM	.60	6	7	31½	31⅛	31½	+	⅛
22⅞	6¼	Tigerin	.80e	4	253	9	8¾	8¾	—	⅛
41½	24½	Timelnc	2	6	11	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	—	⅛
17⅜	8¾	TimeMir	.20	8	21	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜		
35½	24⅛	Timkn	1.80a	6	11	25⅞	25¾	25¾	—	⅛
20	8¾	TishRit	.40b		6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	—	⅛
11¾	4⅝	TobinP	.15e	38	10	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+	⅛
14½	5¾	Todd	Shipyd		1	6¾	6¾	6¾		
28⅛	15¼	ToledoEd	2	6	61	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	—	⅛
15½	5¼	TonkaCp	.40	3	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛		
9¼	4⅜	TootRol	.40b	7	5	6½	6¼	6¼		
36¾	11	TraneCo	.96	11	27	15½	15¼	15⅜	—	⅛
45½	25½	TranUn	1.56	10	14	32¾	33	33	—	1
18⅞	4¾	Trans W	Air		121	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	—	⅛
23¾	11⅜	TWA	pf 2		12	14½	13½	13½	—	⅛
9½	3¾	TranWF	.16	6	23	9½	8⅞	8⅞		
10⅛	5¾	Transam	.59	8	139	7¼	7	7	+	⅛
22	15¼	Trainc	1.65a		34	20	19½	20	+	⅛
6⅜	5½	Transcn	.45	5	9	7	6⅞	7	+	⅛
7	4	TranOh	.20r	4	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	—	⅛
19½	10⅜	Tramwy	1.40	5	24	14⅛	13⅝	14	+	⅛
35½	15¼	Travlrs	1.08	6	119	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	—	1⅛
45	21¾	Travelr	pf 2		2	31	30½	30½	—	½
18	3⅜	TRE	Cp .80f	34	36	5½	5⅜	5½	+	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Close	Ch'ge
27½	13⅜	TriCon	2.25a		110	14½	13¾	13¾	—	⅜
34¼	26⅛	TriCn	pf2.50		9	29¼	29½	29⅜	+	⅛
27¼	2	Trilou	Mtge	2	9	4½	4⅜	4½	+	⅛
14	9¼	Trilnd	.90a	4	12	13⅜	13	13⅛	+	⅛
133⅜	5	TrianPfc	.40	3	5	7¾	7½	7¾		
26	8¾	Trinity	.80	3	61	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+	½
22⅜	6½	Tropica	.20e	13	78	14⅞	13⅝	14½		
20½	10¼	TRW	In 1.20	5	160	15	14¼	15	+	⅛
57½	39⅝	TRW	pf4.50		19	45½	44	45¼	+	1⅜
59⅛	36	TRW	pf4.40		23	46¾	45	46¼	+	½
12⅜	7	TucsonG	.84	6	95	9	8¾	8⅞		
9⅛	4½	TwenCen	.20	14	46	6¼	6	6⅛	—	⅛
12	4⅝	TycoLb	.10a	6	39	9½	9	9	—	⅛
20⅝	13	TylerCp	.40	5	74	15	14⅛	15	+	⅛

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25⅛	13	UAL	In .60a	4	197	14½	13⅝	14⅛	—	⅜
29½	13¼	UAL	pf.40	4	9	14	14	14	—	⅛
22⅞	13¼	Usrco	1.20a	4	9	19½	19⅛	19½	+	⅛
16	9⅛	UGI	Co 1.32	4	10	11¾	11½	11¾		
14⅞	7¾	UMC	Ind 1	4	42	9¼	9⅛	9¼		
15⅜	1¼	UMET	Tr	2	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
13⅜	8¼	Unarco	.50b	3	25	14⅛	13⅝	14	+	⅛
18¾	5¼	UnBanc	.84b	5	42	9⅝	8¾	8⅝	—	⅛
63	37½	UnCamp	2	7	55	39¼	39¼	39½	—	⅛
46	31¾	UnCarb	2.20	5	251	42¼	41¾	41¾	—	⅛
19⅛	7½	UnCom	1.33	5	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+	⅛
8¾	2⅛	Union	Corp	18	68	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+	⅛
141⅛	85⅛	Un	Elec	7	123	90	90	90	—	¼
49¼	34	UnEl	pf 4		Y200	37	37	37		
3⅞	1⅛	Un	Fidelity	14	11	3¼	3	3	—	⅛
55¾	27¼	UnOCal	1.95	4	144	37¾	37⅛	37⅜	+	⅛
73⅛	35⅝	UOCa	pf2.50		4	48¼	47¼	47½	—	½
97⅜	51⅜	UPacCp	2.80	10	143	66⅜	65¼	65¾	—	½
71	19⅜	Unions	Inc		7	24⅜	23¾	24	—	
9⅝	5⅜	UnRoyal	.70	5	122	7⅝	7½	7½		
93¼	62	UnRyal	pf 8		2300	75½	74½	74½	—	1¼
34⅞	22½	UnitAircft	2	5	157	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	—	⅜
95⅜	73¾	Unit Air	pf 8		59	91	90	90	—	⅛
8⅝	2⅜	Unit	Brands		57	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—	⅛
13⅜	4⅜	UnBrnd	pfA		3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+	⅛
9⅛	4¾	UnitCp	.77e		17	6¾	6½	6½		
10⅜	4	U	FinCal	9	23	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	—	⅛
7⅞	3	U	Gas	.60	7	17⅛	7	7⅛		
28	13⅜	U	Illum	2.32	6	40	19⅜	19⅜	—	1
8⅛	7⅜	UnitIlm	.16		21	2¾	2½	2⅝	—	⅛
15⅞	8⅛	UJerBk	1.04	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+	⅛
21	12	UnAMM	1.40	3	11	14⅜	14¼	14½		
18⅜	6	Un	Nucir		104	9¼	9	9⅛	—	⅛
4¼	1½	UnitPk	Min		14	2	1⅞	2		
9½	4	Technicolr		4	23	5½	5¼	5½	+	⅛
16	4⅜	Technicon		8	5	6	6	6		
47¾	18½	Tektronx	.20	7	12	19⅜	19	19¼	+	⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Telecor	.25	3	1	3½	3½	3½		
15	7¼	Teledyn	.40t	4	54	11	10⅞	10⅞	—	⅛
21½	11¼	Telepmpt		60	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+	⅛
7⅝	2	USHome	.16	14	344	4	3½	3⅝	+	⅛
4¼	1½	UnitPk	Min		14	2	1⅞	2		
9½	4	Technicolr		4	23	5½	5¼	5½	+	⅛
16	4⅜	Technicon		8	5	6	6	6		
47¾	18½	Tektronx	.20	7	12	19⅜	19	19¼	+	⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Telecor	.25	3	1	3½	3½	3½		
15	7¼	Teledyn	.40t	4	54	11	10⅞	10⅞	—	⅛
21½	11¼	Telepmpt		60	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+	⅛
7⅝	2	USHome	.16	14	344	4	3½	3⅝	+	⅛
24⅝	16¼	Tenneco	1.60	6	98	24¼	23¾	23⅞	—	¼
4⅝	1	Tenneco	wt A		64	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
91½	62¼	Tenne	pf5.50		13	88¾	88	88⅝	+	½
24⅜	11⅛	Teseron	.40	2	122	13⅜	13½	13¾	+	⅛
32⅜	20	Texaco	2a	3	1112	23¾	23½	23⅝	—	⅛
54	20	TexETr	1.70	8	43	30	29⅞	29¾	+	⅛
33	20¼	TexGsT	1.76	5	43	26½	26	26	—	1
36½	20½	TexasIl	2.40	6	43	25	24⅞	25	+	⅛
21⅝	8¼	TexasInd	1b	12	8	11¼	11	11¼		
17⅝	58¼	TexInst	1	15	203	63⅜	61⅞	62½	—	1
21⅛	8¼	TexOilG	.81	12	183	18	17	17½	+	⅛
25⅞	19½	TexPLd	.55a	10	16	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜		
25	15¾	TexUt	1.16	10	379	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜		
22⅞	14⅜	Textron	1.10	5	29	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+	⅛
32	19	Textr	pf2.08		5	22¼	22¼	22½	—	⅜
23⅜	14	Textr	pf1.40		15	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—	⅜
17¾	8½	Thiokol	.70	3	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+	⅛

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
12¾	5	AAR Cp	12e	4	19	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2⅜	1	Acme Ham		2	1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Action Ind		3	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
13½	4¼	AdobeO	.05b	8	439	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	A&EPlast	P	2	12	2	2	2	⅛
1¼	⅞	Aeolis Corp		4	7	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
2⅜	1	Aerovox	Inc		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Affil Hldg	.20	6	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	1¾	Aftec Sec	.10	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3¼	1	Aid Pbr	.56t		13	1	1	1—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Aiken Ind		3	2	2	2	2	
8¼	4¼	AirbFrt	.50a	5	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Airpax	.65t	3	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅜—	⅛
22½	15	AladMag	1a	4	2	18½	18¼	18½+	½
20⅜	12	Alan Wd	1e	3	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
6¼	2¾	Alaska Air		6	9	3½	3½	3½	
7½	3¼	Alcoic	12a	5	4	6¼	6¼	6¼—	
9¼	3¼	Alleghy Air		2	29	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
7⅞	3½	Allied Cp	wt		17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Allied Art		3	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¾	12½	AlldTlr	1.30	4	3	15½	15	15½+	⅝
2⅜	⅝	Alpha Ind		2	125	15-16	11-16	¾—	⅛
5⅜	1½	Alsanit Cp		6	10	2⅜	2⅜	2½.	
1¾	½	Altec Corp		5	18	11-16	½	11-16—	1-16
⅜	⅛	Altec Cp	wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16+	1-16
3½	1⅜	Altec Cp	pf		6	3	2¾	3 +	⅛
8½	3⅜	AMAX	wt		8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4¾	1½	Amco Ind		2	6	2	2	2 +	⅛
16½	2⅛	AfiescL	wt		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8	4⅜	AmBlfrt	.50	4	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
9¾	5¾	ACommr	.20b	10	1	6	6	6	⅛
23⅞	1⅜	Am Fletch		10	5	4⅞	5	5 —	⅛
16	6⅜	AGarPd	.30	5	3	10¼	10	10	
8	3⅛	A Israel	.37r	2	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅝	5¾	AMaizeb	.40	5	9	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
12⅝	7½	AmMrtnsh	.40	7	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
12⅝	1½	AmMot Inns		7	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
36½	24⅜	AmPetrof	2	4	9	28½	28¼	28½—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Am Prec	.15	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅝	⅜	Am Recreat			199	3⅜	2	2	
7	2	A SerEq	.11t	2	7	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
4	2⅛	A Techln	.12	4	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
10¾	4	AmUCCp	.14	4	29	6	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
23⅜	14⅜	Anglo C	.12e	6	10	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
5¾	3½	Anbxter	.10e	2	4	4½	4½	4½	
3⅜	1¼	Anken	.10e	4	8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅜	2⅝	Anthony	.30t		22	4⅝	4⅜	4¼+	⅛
28½	4½	Ariz Cl	.10e	6	7	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
9⅜	4	Armec Ent		2	39	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14⅝	5¼	Armin Cp		2	10	7½	7⅜	7½	
5⅜	2⅜	Arrow Elect		2	3	3	3	3	
30	2⅜	Arundel	.49t		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
6⅜	2	Arwood Cp		3	17	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
16¼	5¼	Asamera	.25	6	35	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
7	4	Aspro	.40b	4	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅜	¾	Astrex Inc		6	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
8⅞	2¾	Atasnta	.37e	3	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3¾	⅜	AtlcMdg	wt		11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
18	7	Atl Richf	1.40		11	7¾	7½	7¾	
17⅜	3⅞	AtlCMB	.97e	2	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
13⅜	7-16	Atlas Cp	wt		8	9	9	9	
20½	6⅜	Austral Oil		10	57	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞—	⅛
9½	3⅜	Auto Train		15	16	7⅛	6¾	6¾+	⅛
4⅜	1	Automat Rad		7	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅜	5¼	AutmSvc	.40	6	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
13⅜	2¼	AVC Cp	.82t	5	17	9⅞	9½	9¾+	⅛
3	1¼	AVEMCo	.14		12	2	2	2	
32⅜	16½	Avondl	1.20b	6	4	19⅛	18¾	19¼+	⅛
17⅛	2⅞	AVX Corp		4	2	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛

B

9	4¼	BaderMf	.50	4	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6	3¼	BaldSec	.36e		2	4⅜	4¼	4¼+	⅛
16¼	10⅜	BanFd	1.12e		8	12¾	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
21	3⅞	BanstrCtl	Ld		8	5	5	5 +	⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Banner	.04	4	31	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
4½	2⅜	Barbra Lyn	.21	2	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7½	3¼	BarryWr	.40	5	12	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅛
3¾	2½	Barth Sp	.27	7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¾	1½	Barton Cdy		27	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	2⅜	BasinPet	Cp	4	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
2⅜	1¼	Bell Ind	.08	3	24	1½	1½	1½	
4	1¼	Benrus	Crp	4	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4½	1⅜	Berg En	.44b		6	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅛
5⅜	⅞	BergRit	.53e	3	4	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
¾	⅛	BergRit	wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16	
3½	1½	Berg Bruns		9	16	3	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
11⅜	7⅞	Brg &	pf1.15		10	11¼	11¼	11¼	
4⅜	⅞	BertOmat			21	2	1¾	2 +	⅛
6⅜	3⅜	Bertea	.07r	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5¾	2½	BervenC	.12	6	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
2½	½	Beverly Ent			8	1	1	1 —	⅛
17⅜	5⅛	Bic Pen	.35	7	45	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
24¾	12	Big Ber	1.12	4	9	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛+	⅝
8	3⅛	BlaV Supmk		3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13	5⅜	BlmySm	.60	8	4	7	6¾	6⅝—	⅛
17¼	5⅛	Blo Dynam		14	8	14	14		
3¾	1⅛	Blount	.08	4	12	2	2	2	
4¼	1⅜	Bushinl	Inc	4	5	2	2	2	
9⅛	2⅜	Bustin Ap	.40	3	1	4	4	4	
9½	4½	BoltBer	.20e	4	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
24¾	3	Bowmar Ins		2	32	4⅞	4½	4¾+	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Bowne	.20	5	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
5.3⅜	9	BowVall	.10	28	6	16¾	11¼	11¾+	⅛
11¾	5½	Brad Rasen		5	32	8½	7⅞	8⅛—	⅛
25⅛	4¾	BradHCm	Sy	8	11	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
4¼	1¼	Branch Bk		6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15	4	BrasilAr	wt		3	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
19	9⅝	Brascn A	1.90	3	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
6½	2	Breeze Corp		20	5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
29	6⅛	Brewer	1.20	5	19	25⅜	23⅛	23⅛+	½
3⅜	1⅜	BrodySt	.05a	9	2	2⅜	2	2⅛+	⅛
8⅝	3½	Brooks P	.20	7	1	4¾	3⅞	4⅛—	⅛
5	3	BrownCo	wt		4	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
14⅝	8	BrnF-A	.35	8	2	12	12	12 —	⅛
5	2¾	Bulldog	.32	3	3	3	3	3	
14⅛	6⅜	Bundy	1.08	33	13	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
10½	4½	Burnsint	.40	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8½	5½	Butlerint	.50	2	x1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
34½	12	Buttes G	Oil	5	34	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛

C

4⅜	1⅜	Cabicom	Gn	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛	
9	4½	Caldor	.15b	5	30	6⅜	6¼	6¼+	⅛	
11⅜	3⅜	Calcamp		6	33	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
15	9	Cal PrfCm	?	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛	
8⅜	1¾	Camco	Inc		2	6	6	6 —	⅛	
10¾	2 13-16	Cam Ch	.25e	2	45	3½	3½	3½		
3⅞	1 7-16	CdnExp	GO	19	12	2 5-16	2 3-16	2 5-16	+1-16	
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homstd		27	6	3	2¾	3 +	⅛	
14	9½	CdnInP	1.28	4	1	14⅜	11½	14½		
3⅜	2 9-16	CdnMarc	.15	7	10	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16		
60½	19½	Cdn SuperOil			4	26	25½	25½		
2½	1-16	Canverl	Ind		7	1	1	1		
2¼	1	Canoga	Ind		6	3	2	2 +	⅛	
7⅜	1	Capehart	Cp		2	7	1⅜	1⅜		
24¼	10⅜	Carb-In	.53e		4	24	19¾	19¾		
5	1⅜	Caressa	.20		4	8	3	3	⅛	
44½	40¾	Carnat	1.08a		14	35	58	57½	58 +	⅛
46½	48	CaroPL	pf 5			220	54	54	+ 2	
4	2-16	Carr-Wt				11	1⅛	1⅛		
3¼	1¼	Carrols	Dev			11	1⅜	1½	1⅝+	⅛
16¼	10½	CastlF	1.72e			7	12¾	12¾	12¾+	⅛
2¾	1⅛	Castleton	In			3	1¼	1½	1½	
14	2¼	Castlwd	Int		4	23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Cavitron	Cp		9	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅞	½	CelluCraft			8	10	¾	¾	¾—	⅛
4	1⅜	Centrind	.11r		6	2	2	1⅞	2	
2¼	⅝	Cetec	Corp		7	3	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	1⅜	Champ Hom				200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
12⅝	4¾	ChB Fd	.57r		5	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
5⅜	1⅜	CHC Corp			5	5	3	3	3 —	⅛
5½	1	ChicUnt	.40t		3	5	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
3¼	⅜	ChMtgGr	wt				5	½	½	
4	1⅜	Cinema S	Lt		26	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	1	Cinerama			2	19	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9½	4⅜	Circle K	.20		6	10	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
6	3¼	Citation	.40		3	1	4	4	4	
23⅜	⅞	Clark Cons			2	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	⅛
6⅜	3⅜	Clausing	.45e		4	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
21½	7¼	CMI Corp			21	166	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2½	2⅛	CMI Inv	wt			22	4⅜	4	4¼+	⅛
5	2½	Coff Mat	.56		5	30	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
4⅛	9-16	Coleo Hdfd				25	15-16	¾	15-16+	1-16
3⅜	1⅛	Colu In	.15r		6	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	½	Colt Intl				17	⅞	⅞+	⅛	
11⅜	5	ColeNat	.60		8	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅜	4⅜	Coleman	.44		6	18	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
6	1⅜	Colon Coml			1		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8½	2	ColwellC	.28		2		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
5⅜	⅛	ColwMtg	wt		4		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¾	5⅜	Cmbustn	Eq		5	64	8¾	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
36	22	Comlnco	.3e		5	2	28¾	28½	28½—	⅛
13	5¾	ComMAlll	.30		3	22	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
13¾	11⅝	ComMAm	.60		9	22	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
5	3⅜	Co Psyc	.10e		6	3	5⅛	5	5	
2.46	13½	ComSv	1.42b		6	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
4½	½	Compac	Cp		6	4	1½	1¼	1½+	⅛
12¼	3⅜	Compdyn	.32		6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅜	½	CompuDyn			5	15	⅞	9-16	9-16	⅛
28⅜	8½	Compugrp			5	37	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+	⅛
11⅜	5¾	Conchem			4	10	2½	2½	2½	
4	1½	Condec	Cp		3	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅜	3¼	Connity	Con		5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅜	5	Con Oil	Gas		8	19	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
8¼	2½	Consyne	Cp		2	4	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2	⅛	Cont Mstr			6	16	1	15-16	15-16	
2½	⅜	Cont Tel	wt			1	36	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅞	5⅛	Cook El	.60		5	110	6⅜	5⅝	6⅜+	⅛
12⅛	5¼	Cook Ind	.40		2	11	11½	11¼	11½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Cooper Jar			3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
10	2	Cordon Intl			8	1	3	3	3⅛	
19	7¼	Core Labs			7	13	12	12	12	
17¾	11⅜	CorrBik	1.06		7	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3	1	CorvCbl	.Com		9	17	5	5	5	
3	1⅜	Craig	Corp		2	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅜	3½	Creole Pet	1		5	22	6⅜	6¼	6½—	⅛
16⅜	5¼	Crompton		.68	5	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
52	15½	Cross AT	.84		9	7	23¼	22½	22¾—	⅛
24½	14¼	CwnCrk	.48r		2	6	16⅜	16¼	15⅜—	⅛
4	3	CRS Dc	.10e		3	7	3	3	3	
5⅜	3¾	Crutchr	Res		8	12	4½	3⅞	4⅜—	
21⅜	7¼	CrystlO	.20e		4	9	9⅜	9¼	9¼—	⅛
7½	3	Cubic Cp	.20		6	10	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
13	5⅞	CW Tran	.59		3	10	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛

D

5⅜	1½	Damson Oil		13	7	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛	
23½	14⅜	Daniell	.28b	6	4	22⅜	22¼	22¼—	⅛	
54⅛	22⅜	Data Dcumt		5	63	31	29⅝	30⅛+	⅛	
4⅜	1⅞	Datasprot		3	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛	
16½	3⅝	DavAlln	.28e	10	22	6½	6	6⅛+	⅛	
2	½	Davlin	wt			25	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-16
⅞	⅛	DCL Inc				6	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-16
2½	⅛	DeltaCp	Am			12	13-16	¾	¾	
16⅛	5¾	DTgtEz	.20e		6	19	8⅜	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
5⅜	⅞	Designcr	Jw		15	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
10¾	1¼	DHJ	Ind		1	22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
25	13½	DiamM	Drll		8	31	21½	20¼	21⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Diebold	VC			2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
7¾	2⅜	Digicon	Inc.		7	9	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
1⅞	⅛	Diodes	Inc			2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14⅝	7⅜	Diversey	.70		6	5	13¾	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
10¼	3⅜	Dixilyn	Cor		4	13	6	5⅞	6	
45	15⅜	Dome Petrl			7	189	23⅜	21⅝	22¼+	⅜
29	16⅜	Domtar	1.60		4	4	19⅛	19½	19½	
9⅞	4¼	Dorfmn	.20		2	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
19½	11⅜	DresdF	1.72e			2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
6⅜	3¾	DrgFair	.40		5	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
11½	½	Dunlop	.07e		3	15	⅝	⅝	⅝	

E

12⅜	7⅜	E Systm	.20	4	20	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
10⅛	2⅞	ErtSchab	.36	34	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾—	⅛
11⅞	6¾	Earth R	.60	5	43	10	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
21⅜	12½	EassonO	.10r	9	1	19¾	19¾	19¾—	⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Eastrn	Frgt	3	9	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
1⅞	½	Eckmar	Cp	7	16	⅞	¾	13-16	
14⅛	3½	Ecodyne		7	3	4½	4	4⅛+	⅛
29½	19⅜	Edgtion	.56r	2	10	21	20½	20½—	⅛
4⅜	13-16	Edmos	Cp	9	2	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅝	Edo	Corp	5	1	3½	3½	3½	
5½	3¼	Edwards	.30	4	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Eggen Mc	.20	2	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	⅛
12⅛	2¾	EhrmhP	.20a	2	7	1⅞	1	4⅛+	⅛
3¾	12-16	Elect Assist		2	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10⅞	4¼	ElecEng	.28	3	2	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
25½	9	ElectnicA	1	6	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
10⅞	6	ELT	Inc	3	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2¾	9-16	Emo	Ind	12	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7¾	3⅜	Emrson	.60a	3	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4¼	2⅛	Engen Mc		2	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9¾	3⅝	EvanAr	.10b	4	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
12½	2⅜	Execut	.24b		3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜—	⅛

F

6½	2¾	Fabien	.40b	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
3⅜	11-16	FairTex	Mll		5	1	1	1 +	⅛
8	1⅜	Fair Cn	.20e	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
92½	7½	FalconS	.10e	4	105	20½	20	20½	
2⅜	¾	Family	Rec	7	10	1	1	1	
6⅜	2¾	Fanny	Frm	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	⅝	Fash Fa	.32t		16	1½	1½	1½	
8⅜	1⅜	FDI Inc	.01e		80	2	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4½	3⅜	Fed Resrces		25	56	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
21¾	13⅜	FedMort	.40b	5	1	18	18	18	
15⅜	6½	Felmnt	.12e	6	11	9¾	9½	9¾+	⅛
7	1⅜	Fibrebrd	wt			3	3⅛	3⅛	
25½	3¼	Fidelco	Gth	4	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
5⅞	1-16	FidelcGr	wt		5	7	½	⅜	½—
4⅞	⅛	Film Cp	Am		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
6	2	Filmways		4	53	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
12¼	5	FinSanB	.20	4	52	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
11⅛	3¾	FinGnA	.36b		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10	3¾	FinGnA	.16b			5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13¾	6½	Fst Conn	1a	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
21⅞	2	FstDenv	MI	8	25	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
2⅜	1-16	Fst Denv	wt		19	5-16	⅜	5-16+	1-16
1⅞	9-16	Helnick	Insr		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17½	14⅜	Heltm	1.45e	2	351	2	2	2⅛—	⅛
16⅛	5⅜	FstSL Sh	.48	4	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	
14½	13⅜	Fst Va	1.25e		1	14	14	14	
1¼	1-16	FstVaMt	wt		14	5-16	5-16	5-16	
12½	3½	Fstmark	.24	3	1	5	5	5	
10⅝	3¾	FischrP	.48t	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4⅞	1⅜	Flagstaff		5	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
11⅛	5⅜	Flight Safty		5	6	7	7	7	
2½	¼	Flock Ind		3	3	⅝	1	⅝+	⅛
2¾	⅞	Fla Capital		3	24	1½	1½	1½	
7⅜	1⅜	FlaRck	.10e	5	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
14½	8	FlowerA	.32	4	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
23⅜	9⅛	Fluke J	.93t	6	7	12	12	12	
15½	9¼	FlyDlaO	wi		25	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
6	2⅜	Foodram	Sp	3	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
91⅜	50	FordCan	5e	3	z500	59	57½	57½—	2¼
2⅜	1⅛	Forest L	.09t			2½	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	4½	FoxStaP	.36	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
5⅜	1¼	Franklin	Rt		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
31⅜	3½	FrankNu	.32	16	2	5⅞	5⅞	5 +	⅛
47	14	Fresnlo	.88b	4	20	25⅜	24½	24⅞—	½
8¾	6¼	Frigitemp		9	178	9¼	8½	8¾	
21	6¼	Frigitronic		13	67	7½	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
6⅜	3¼	Frontier	Air	3	8	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛

G

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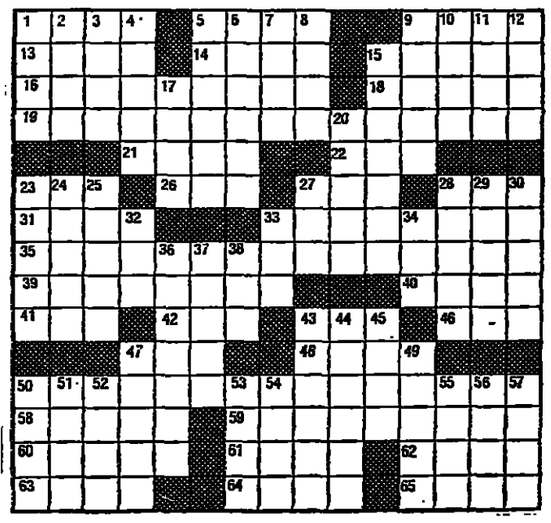
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Down with, in France
5 Hindu goddess
9 Nothing —— (idle)
13 Easy win
14 Cow's flyswatter
15 Untamed
16 Capacity for enduring
18 Set to rights
19 Good guidelines
21 Bay of Fundy's claim to fame
22 —— *juste*
23 Campus staff: Abbr.
26 Latvia or Armenia: Abbr.
27 June bug
28 "—— Stop"
31 Burl or Saint
33 "Stranger in ——"
35 Creation words
39 Champion of a cause
40 "—— a bird in a gilded cage"
41 Mountains: Abbr.
42 Handout of a sort
43 Belgian resort
46 Word with la
47 C.P.A.
48 Celeste
50 Certain rookies
58 Street show
59 Erich Segal title
60 —— out
61 *Ripsnorter*
62 Writer Waugh
63 Ferber
64 Buddies
65 Locale for a *Scott lady*

DOWN

1 Painting, sculpture, etc.
2 Scary cry: Var.
3 Tree of India
4 Tuckered out
5 Grand and band
6 *Closet accessory*
7 Playwright Elmer
8 Holly
9 Attract one's fancy
10 Russian city
11 Odense native
12 Automotive pioneer
15 Of the thighbone
17 U. S. journalist
20 Con —— (tenderly)
23 *Act the pick-pocket*
24 Keep from occurring
25 Whale constellation
27 Little bit
28 Shoreline bend
29 Poe horror house
30 —— limit (draws the line)
32 City ways: Abbr.
33 —— se
34 Underworld god
36 Concocted
37 Sovereign's word
38 *House member:* Abbr.
43 Post-snowstorm need
44 Tough nuts to crack
45 Mount Blanc locale
47 Rocket stage
49 Gold or copper
50 Cheese
51 Former fan fancier
52 *Kerman's land*
53 Drop heavily
54 Author Jaffe
55 Beverage
56 *Tough journey*
57 Indian groom



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy
ANKARA	—1	30	Fog
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Clear
BERLIN	3	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	Fog
CAIRO	13	64	Clear
CASABLANCA	19	66	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast
DUBLIN	4	39	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Rain
FLORENCE	4	39	Fog
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Overcast
ISTANBUL	8	46	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Showers
LONDON	12	52	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Sunny
MADRID	11	52	Overcast
MILAN	5	41	Fog
MONTREAL	—7	20	Cloudy
MOSCOW	2	36	Overcast
MUNICH	4	39	Cloudy
NEW YORK	—4	25	Clear
NICE	13	55	Cloudy
OSLO	6	43	Overcast
PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
PRAGUE	—1	30	Fog
ROME	12	53	Cloudy
SOFIA	4	39	Clear
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Overcast
TEHRAN	4	39	Clear
TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	—1	30	Fog
VIENNA	5	41	Cloudy
WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	—3	27	Cloudy
ZURICH	—2	28	Fog

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

January 14, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

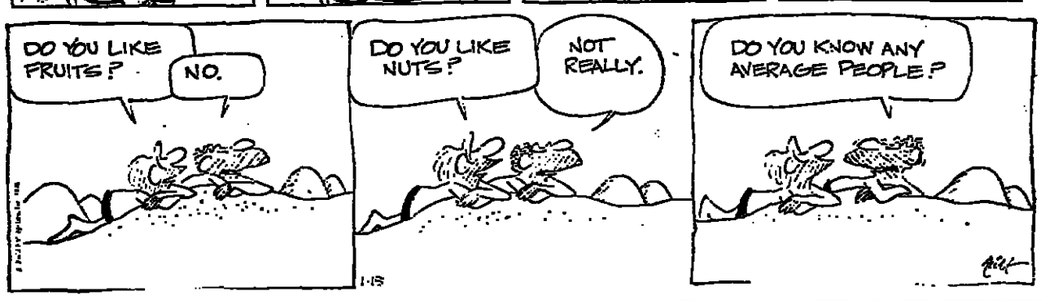
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.41
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.07
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Ist.pr.	SF61.45
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$61.72
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$6.49
(w) Australia Selection Fd.	$3.45
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF754.30
— (d) Combar	SF650.00
— (d) Grobar	SF402
— (d) Stockbar	SF714
(w) Bread & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$36.53
(w) Brownlnvest	$11.48
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$8.45
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.22
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.13
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.96
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF903
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$500.53
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$6.93
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$8.71
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$6.93
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF510.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF65.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF56.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF98.75
— (d) Ussec	SF524.00
— (d) Europavalor	SF113.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$3.94
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$11.13
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$1.96
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.78
(w) D.G.G.	$34.96
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$7.94
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.18
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 8,266
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.30
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.00
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	$11.19
(w) Europe Obligations	LF900
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.18
— (w) *Fidelity Int'l Fund*	$11.65
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$16.63
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$7.56
(d) Fiducom	BF766
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$101.28
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.31
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$21.26
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$15.91
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$49.87
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$15.21
(d) Foncelex Issue Pr.	SF1,605
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF75.39
(d) Fondltalia	$9.55
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.89
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.)	$9.72
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.05
G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$8.75
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$19.05
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	5.05
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$6.51
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4.940
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$19.49
(d) Icofund	$8.01
(w) Ingrow	$22.00
(d) Interfund S.A.	$6.97
(d) Interitalia	Lire 6,704
(w) Intermarket Fund	$93.60
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.36
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$3.39
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.61
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.57
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$21.14
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$6.13
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$7.82
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$11.65
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$35.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$10.97
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$27.25
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$32.46
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$10.04
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,447
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$7.76
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$13.67
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$33.09
L. & R.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
† (w) L&R-T Multi-way Fd.	SF335.00
† (w) L&R-T Income Fund.	SF389.00
(w) Luxfund	$17.11
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.34
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.43
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.69
(w) N.A.M.Y.	$43.40
(w) Nippon Fund	$34.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.93
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.81
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$1.715
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$16.62
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,831
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,283
(d) Rentinvest	LF766
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.56
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.61
— (d) Global Fund	$3.99
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF44.95
SEPRO:	
— (w) *Sepro (N.A.V.)*	$10.49
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Realty	$13.11
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$4.36
— (w) Shareholders Excal	$4.44
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF21.27
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF1.97
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$8.40
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM84.00
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Eqs	SF1,433
— (r) Securwiss	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$140.78
(w) Star Fund	$5.65
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$3.50
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$8.97*
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.25
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$1.98
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF28.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF89.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF98.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF102.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF73.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF53.00
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF53.00
— (d) Rometae-Invest	SF297.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF288.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF173.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantictonds	DM13.75
— (d) Europafonds	DM39.20
— (d) Unifonds	DM17.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM38.95
— (d) Unispecial I	DM46.65
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd.	$2.00
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$9.70
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$4.64
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,040.56
(w) West Proprietary N V	$1,186.54
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$378.86
(w) Worldwide Securities	$29.63
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,707.04

Old — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, *one letter to each square, to* form four ordinary words.

KANTE

OSPOT

USDABE

ENBOCK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

IN

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LEAVE GAILY KITTEN FOSSIL

Answer: *How the captain slept after working on his records* — LIKE A LOG

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WHY ALL THE FUSS? THEY'RE NOT THAT SCARCE, ARE THEY?"

هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

AMERICA'S BIRTHDAY

By Peoples Bicentennial Commission. Simon and Schuster. 190 pp. Cloth $8.95. Paper $3.95.

OFFICIAL MASTER REFERENCE FOR BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES

By American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Government Printing Office. 308 pp. Available on request.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

A whimsical chap with a professional interest in the bicentennial celebration of the American Revolution discovered the other day that only 16 per cent of the able-bodied males in the colonies took an active part in the Revolutionary War. "Let us celebrate the bicentennial," he said, "with the same apathy with which the war was fought."

No way. Every state, scores of cities and the federal government are dreaming up activities; every network has a series of spectaculars in living red, white and blue (the prime-time costs could have kept the troops at Valley Forge in fur-lined clover and eating steaks from Chasen's); the magic word for grants in the arts and humanities from the Feds and foundations is yankeedoodle.

"But what do we mean by the American Revolution?" John Adams wrote to Hezekiah Niles in 1818. "Do we mean the American war? The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people: a change in their religious sentiments, of their duties and obligations. This radical change in the principles, opinions, sentiments and affections of the people was the real American Revolution."

After a faltering start during the Nixon administration, when private memos were discovered showing that the celebration was being designed to glorify the 37th President instead of the Founding Fathers, the Congress changed the structure and created the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. It has now put out a helpful volume, "Official Master Reference for Bicentennial Activities," telling about several thousand planned projects that range from the familiar to the imaginative.

Some of the projects sound off their muskets to attract tourists. But the 2,000 communities listed here have dreamed up programs that take a liberal view of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The boys at Lexington and Concord might have smiled favor upon all the environmental and health projects, the music festivals and Liberty Tree replantings. Judged by the programs listed in this reference book, the sneers directed at the official agency have made it quietly responsive.

From the wonderful young folks who dumped symbolic tea (they didn't want to pollute the harbor with the real thing) in Boston a year ago comes a readable, challenging and handsomely illustrated and designed book, "America's Birthday." The Peoples Bicentennial Commission, a small and independent group of fiery men and women dedicated to change in the Revolutionary spirit of '76, has prepared a planning and activity guide for citizens' participation during the bicentennial. Ted Howard, Charlie Jones and others are listed as the main writers who put together this book for the Washington-based Peoples Bicentennial Commission.

"America's Birthday" may be the only book to come along that is dedicated to Sam Adams and Tom Paine, and like these revolutionaries the modern authors want to shake up their readers. "In the 1770s, there was a Revolution in this country. In the 1970s, the White House and Corporate America are planning to sell us a program of plastic Liberty Bells, red-white-and-blue cars and a 'Love It or Leave It' political program . . . After a decade of disastrous war, race riots, political assassinations, pollution and urban decay, political corruption, unemployment and a host of other critical problems threatening our survival, many Americans feel bewildered and confused." The book calls up the ideals and doctrines of the past as an action guide to alert the people that today's Redcoats in corporate command and in the Executive branch are not coming, they're here.

The book is especially directed at scholars and teachers, urging seminars, research and study about the origins of the great thinkers and political scientists and Founding Fathers. In the acronymic spirit of today, every community should get with it with PROBE (People's Research Operation for the Bicentennial Era). Although there is some background in a community's history, the authors of "America's Birthday" indicate that it would be still more useful to examine who has the community's power: "Who sits on the corporate boards of the five biggest businesses in your area. How many of the individuals hold elective office?"

"America's Birthday" is opposed to flag-waving and commercialism. The book demands that Americans need not relive the past but at least think and act as descendants of the men who wrote the Declaration and Constitution. "Don't Tread on Me," the authors say again, and, in their favorite antisham line about yesterday and today, "John Hancock never sold life insurance."

Herbert Mitgang is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	O	M	E	R	■	T	H	O	R	■	T	R	I	P	
I	N	U	R	E	■	A	E	R	O	■	R	O	R	Y	
M	U	S	E	D	■	H	A	N	D	L	E	B	A	R	
E	S	T	■	D	I	O	D	E	■	A	M	I	D	E	
■	■	A	B	E	L	E	■	A	N	T	O	N	E	S	
B	A	C	O	N	S	■	L	O	N	E	R	■	■	■	
E	C	H	O	■	L	O	T	I	N	S	■	B	S	A	
T	H	E	S	I	C	I	C	L	E	■	H	I	E	F	
H	E	S	■	N	O	R	A	S	■	■	O	K	R	A	
■	■	■	P	E	D	A	L	■	V	I	N	E	E	R	
A	C	T	I	V	E	■	E	A	S	E	L	■	■	■	
C	A	I	N	E	■	H	E	L	L	I	S	■	A	R	U
O	P	E	M	R	O	A	D	S	■	E	T	N	A	S	
M	O	N	A	■	A	R	I	A	■	N	I	E	C	E	
A	N	S	E	■	R	E	T	S	■	E	A	S	E	S	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

It is a truth universally acknowledged, as that well-known bridge player *Jane Austen might* have said, that the number of tricks taken by the declarer and the tricks taken by the defense must total 13. However, it is not always clear to the declarer at the start of the play that this well-known conclusion will be reached. It appears to him not infrequently that he can take nine tricks, that the defenders can take three and that one is in limbo.

This was the position on the diagramed deal from the life master men's pairs championship in San Antonio, Texas, last month.

South's light-hearted overcall of one spade was based on the favorable vulnerability. West, also in an aggressive mood, contributed a negative double showing heart length. North naturally raised the spades to game, and became the only player at the table with sound values for his bidding action. East made a greedy double, reckoning that he would make three tricks, which was right, and that his partner should produce at least one, which was wrong.

A lead of the nine or ten of diamonds would have given South a chance to score the diamond queen. It is unlikely that he would have accepted the chance, but as West led the diamond king the possibility did not arise.

The declarer could now see three losers, two clubs and the heart ace. But he could only see nine winners: five trumps in his hand, one ruff in the dummy and three tricks in the red suits. He considered a dummy reversal, an attempt to ruff all dummy's diamond losers in the closed hand, but was deterred by the communication problems and the danger of an overruff.

The club suit was the key factor, and he began work in that area immediately by winning in dummy with the diamond ace and leading the club eight. East put up the king and led a diamond, which was ruffed low in the closed hand.

The next move was to lead a heart to the king, and East took his ace and returned the suit. The declarer carefully won with the jack in the dummy, preserving the queen as an eventual entry to his hand.

South could not afford any further club leads, since the defense was threatening a heart ruff. He therefore drew trumps ending in the dummy and led the club jack in this position:

	NORTH ♠ 8 ♡ 10 ◇ 85 ♣ J	
WEST ♠ — ♡ 9 ◇ 10 ♣ Q75		EAST ♠ — ♡ — ◇ 176 ♣ A6
	SOUTH ♠ J ♡ Q ◇ — ♣ 1094	

After the club lead, there was nothing the defense could do to prevent the declarer from making his 10th trick in that suit. If East took the ace, a ruffing finesse against the queen would be available. And if he ducked a ruff on the third round, he would bring down the ace and establish the ten. Notice the importance of the heart entry to the closed hand.

	NORTH ♠ AK87 ♡ KJ10 ◇ A852 ♣ J8	
WEST ♠ 10 ♡ 97632 ◇ K109 ♣ Q752		EAST ♠ 932 ♡ A5 ◇ J7643 ♣ AK6
	SOUTH (D) ♠ Q J654 ♡ Q84 ◇ Q ♣ 10943	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ◇	1 ♠	Dbl.	4 ♠
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

هكذا من الأصل

larris Reaches His Destiny: Super Bowl

By Dave Anderson

EW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 T).—In their infinite wisdom, coaches and scouts of the burgh Steelers were hoping select Willie Buchanan, a erback from San Diego State, years ago in the National ball League draft of college ers.

t the Green Bay Packers ly chose Buchanan as the lers had feared would happen e their turn arrived in the round. Now they were con- ted with settling a disagree- t over running backs between k Noll, the coach, and Art ey Jr., the scouting director. had been impressed with rt Newhouse of the Uni- ty of Houston but the club r's son was campaigning for o Harris of Penn State. Newhouse is faster," Noll kept ng. Harris is big and fast," Rooney

alizing that Buchanan might me before the Steelers could t him, Rooney had defended pinion on Franco Harris with rch. He checked out the rs of several small running s, as Newhouse was, in con- t with big backs.

Right Choice

ittle guys, like Mike Garrett Dickie Post, might have one t year," he told Noll, "but never see a little guy put two t years back to back. The guys do. The big guys have er and more consistent ca- s than the little guys."

All right," Noll finally agreed. go along with you on Harris you better be right."

rt Rooney jr. was right. Rob- Newhouse has been a useful ner for the Dallas Cowboys



Associated Press.

Franco Harris

but Franco Harris galloped for 158 yards as the Steelers won Super Bowl IX.

"I'm not surprised," Harris's mother was saying yesterday. "It is his destiny."

His mother, Gina Harris, was waiting to return to Mt. Holly, N.J., with her husband, Cad, after their Super Bowl weekend here. Small and slender, she still *speaks with the thick accent she* had in Italy as a teen-age bride of the black American supply sergeant after World War II ended. During the Nazi occupation she and her father often hid in the mountains above their town not far from Pisa.

"One day we saw smoke in the sky above the next town," she says. "We learned later that the Germans killed everybody in that town with machine guns, 600 people. Then the Germans burned the bodies."

Another time, during a Nazi bombardment of her town, she fled from a house where she had been staying. Not long after she *had hurried away, an artillery* shell exploded in what had been her bedroom.

"It was not my destiny to die that day, it was my destiny to live," she says. "I believe in the destiny. The destiny is there for everybody, just like Franco's destiny was to play for the Pitts*burgh Steelers.*"

And in their 43d season, the Steelers finally were destined to win the NFL championship for the first time. Some cynics quickly labeled their 16-6 triumph yesterday over the Minnesota Vikings as another dull and boring Super Bowl game. It was often weird, perhaps, but not dull and boring. At least not to those who believe that a pass-rusher can be as exciting as a passer.

Joe Greene, the monster who moves like a mouse, once swooped in on Fran Tarkenton as if he were on a pogo stick. He leaped high with an arm upraised as the Viking quarterback retreated one way, descended, then leaped high again as Tarkenton scooted another way.

'You never see a little guy put two great years back to back. The big guys do. The big guys have longer and more consistent careers than the little guys.'

Exciting Defense

To the purists, that's exciting. So was *the collision when Glen* Edwards, the Steelers' strong safety, jarred the ball loose from John Gilliam, the Vikings' wide receiver, for an interception by Mel Blount at the Steeler goal line. If one play symbolized the Steelers' victory, that was it.

By their nature, Super Bowl *teams perform somewhat con*servatively. That's why they qualified. But a relentless defense and a relentless running game, which the Steelers won with, isn't dull and boring. It's really football the way its inventors designed it to be played.

In the evolution of the NFL *perhaps too many people believe* the Super Bowl should be a montage of the weekly TV highlights —every play classic and memorable. Perhaps all the instant replays have produced a sophistication that football is better off without.

And all those people here Sunday with the black-and-gold Steeler woolen caps didn't seem bored. Their team had won, and that's what team games are all about.

Gina Harris wasn't bored either. Her son had won an American Motors automobile from Sport *Magazine as the game's most* valuable player and now she hopes to go to New York next week for the award.

"For Breakfast at Tiffany's," she said.

She probably considers it her destiny.



Associated Press.

RUNAWAY—Steelers' Franco Harris runs to a nine-yard touchdown as he gets past Viking Jackie Wallace.

Pittsburgh Welcomes Heroes

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14 (NYT). —The journey that began in New Orleans with the first exhibition game last Aug. 3 came to a tumultuous conclusion for the Pittsburgh Steelers here yesterday as 120,000 fans welcomed their idols home.

The fans who have waited a long time for this moment came to town to celebrate the National Football League championship, won yesterday by the Steelers with a 16-6 victory over the Minnesota Vikings in Super Bowl IX.

The throng swarmed the streets along the parade route, withstanding 26-degree temperatures and 12-mile-an-hour winds. The fans were raucous and jubilant and, with some notable exceptions, they were peaceful. Nonetheless the odor of beer and sometimes marijuana permeated the streets.

Local and state police lined the route taken by the caravan of players—from the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport through the downtown streets.

They prevented a repetition of Sunday night's drunken rowdyism, which resulted in 233 arrests, 60 injuries and a score of broken windows and of the infamous 1971 Pirate World Series celebration, which gained the city unwanted notoriety. Sunday night one police officer suffered a fractured skull. He is listed in satisfactory condition in a local hospital.

For the fans yesterday, it was heaven, even if they only got a glimpse as the players whizzed past in a 56-car cavalcade.

Baseball Structure Left Untouched as Players Withdraw Grievances

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).— Organized baseball is safe from destruction for at least another season.

The Major League Baseball Players Association provided that assurance yesterday by withdrawing two grievances involving the renewal clause in the uniform player contract.

One grievance was filed by Bobby Tolan of the San Diego Padres, the other by the association.

Club owners had expressed concern, bordering on hysteria, about the possible outcome of the grievance hearing that was to be held today. They have reacted to any threat to change the system.

Had the three-man arbitration panel agreed with the players' interpretation of the clause, the owners contended, there would have been many free agents, like Jim (Catfish) Hunter, at the end of the 1974 season which they held would have shattered the foundations of the game, if not destroyed it.

The association felt the owners' fears were unfounded, but decided to withdraw the grievances for strategic reasons.

For one thing, Marvin Miller, the association's executive director, in a letter dated Jan. 9, told John Gaherin, the owners' representative, that no player would have profited immediately from a decision in the association's favor.

For another, most players would have signed 1975 contracts by the time a decision could have been reached, leaving perhaps only a handful who could have taken advantage of free-agent status at the end of the coming season.

Finally, negotiations for a new basic agreement are expected to begin early in the season, perhaps April or May (the current agreement expires Dec. 31), which, Miller wrote, will give the two sides an opportunity "to resolve by agreement not only the precise question raised in the grievances but also related matters in the most constructive and mutually acceptable manner."

Some baseball people believe that had the grievances been heard and decided in the players' favor, a hostile atmosphere would have been created among the owners, which would have wrecked the negotiations before they began.

In withdrawing the grievances, Miller reserved the right to restate them at any time. He left a clear implication that if the players made no progress in their efforts to gain some changes in the reserve system during the negotiations, the grievances would be filed again.

The renewal clause, paragraph 10 A of the contract, gives a team the right to renew for one year an unsigned player's contract from the previous season. The owners argued that the renewal clause automatically became part of the renewed contract, which meant they could invoke the clause anytime.

The players, however, contend the contract can be renewed for only one season, after which a player becomes a free agent if he doesn't sign a new contract.

Tolan, an outfielder, played the entire 1974 season without a contract but signed a two-year agreement for 1974-75 last month.

Monaco Has A Small Field In Auto Rally

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 14 (UPI). —The smallest field in more than 2' years will start the 43d Monte Carlo auto rally tomorrow.

Fewer than 115 cars were expected to be flagged off on the first stage of the rally from four European capitals and Agadir, Morocco, for five days of hard *driving over some of Europe's* least pleasant roads.

The 50 starters from Monte Carlo will be the first off, and like the other crews from Stockholm, Athens, Warsaw and Agadir, will face a 2,5000-mile trek before arriving here Monday to prepare for the second and third stages.

"We have deliberately lengthened the first stage to try to take the rally back to its origins when the most difficult part was reaching Monaco," said Michel Boeri, the rally chairman. "I think the long first stage will *also make things difficult for the* big teams."

Nevertheless, the rally will be fought out between the three "giants" of the rallying world, the factory works teams from Lancia, Fiat and Alpine Renault.

The more powerful Lancia Stratos will have the edge if Europe's unusually mild winter continues to leave roads free of snow and ice. The Italian machines are fast and Frenchman Jean-Claude Andruet and Italy's Sandro Munari will be gunning for their second Monte victories in the Lancias, with Italian Lele *Pinto in a third.*

Alpine is the defending champion, winning in 1973. The rally was canceled last year because of the oil crisis. Alpine has a four-car team entered. West Germany's Achim Warmbold and Frenchman Jean-Luc Therier will drive Alpine A310s and Frenchmen Jean-Pierre Nicolas and Jean Ragnotti will steer Alpine A110s.

The Fiat challenge is headed by Finns Markku Allen and Hannu Mikkola and Frenchman Bernard Darniche.

Porsche, Datsun and Ford have all passed up the rally although two private Porsche Carreras have been entered by West Germany's Hans Walter and Swiss Claude Haldi.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Auckland, New Zealand, Cony Parun overcame a comeback by fellow-New Zealander Brian Fairlie, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, to win the New Zealand Open men's title. Evonne Goolagong of Australia defeated Linda Mottram of Britain, 6-2, 7-5 in the women's final.

Coach Praises Tackle

Greene Is Unforgettable On the Steeler Defense

By William N. Wallace

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14 (NYT). Franco Harris won the hearts the press box, *whose occu- nts voted him the most impor-* nt player in Sunday's Super owl game. But it was Joe reene who won the heart of e Steelers' coach, Chuck Noll. arris, Greene and their 45 Pitts- urgh teammates were each $15,- 00 richer yesterday after their 6-6 victory.

In a *wide-ranging news confer- nce yesterday morning*, Noll ept coming back to Greene, the 5-pound tackle on the Pitts- rgh offensive unit that shut the Minnesota Vikings. (Min- sota's only score came on a cked punt.)

hll knows that *in pro foot-* ll there will always be the next ne. So when asked about his ure and that of the Steelers, said:

Next season is another chal- e, even more than this year. ll have to play the kind of ball we played in the play- s all year long. When you k you're established, you're ished. The only important g is striving to get there and p improving."

he 42-year-old coach, for seven ons a National Football gue player in Cleveland, sed for breath.

had people play as well as player ever played the game," said with reference to the lers. "Joe Greene, in par- lar. I've never seen a better nsive tackle and he proba- is the best defensive lineman er saw."

e said: "The attitude of our ers and the way they re- ded to the playoffs by play- their best football was ex- ely rewarding. We came in with the idea we were not g to be denied. We concen- ed on fundamentals. A fellow Joe Greene doesn't run nd blockers. He runs right ugh players."

reene was the leader of a sive group that sealed off Vikings, giving up only 17 s rushing to the champions he National Conference. A a that can gain less than 20 s on the ground in your age football game is certain e a losing team.

Our defensive coaches did a astic job," continued Noll. d Carson is the coordinator emphasis on the secondary George Perles handles the sive line. The things we on defense actually come trying to get our own of- ive line ready to pick up s."

Fake Movement

fonts are body movement de- ions by defensive linemen gned to discard blockers. They be spins, fakes, twists or urs on the way to the quar- ack.

We looked pretty good doing urselves and it has turned out e a great thing, allowing us penetrate and attack," Noll meaning that his defensive men took rehearsals literally. you have to have a Joe ene to make it work."

Returning to the 16-6 victory, said, "The turning point e after the pass interference against us that gave them ball on the five." Mike mer, the Pittsburgh safety- , fouled John Gilliam, the nesota wide receiver, and the ngs had first down on the sburgh five early in the final ter when trailing, 9-0.

Our defense came up with the on the next play," Noll said. Chuck Foreman, the Viking running back, fumbled while running into the line. "Loren Toews *(Steeler linebacker) knocked it* loose and Joe Greene recovered it."

Greene, a 28-year-old Texan finishing his sixth professional season, and five teammates have one more game to play. That will be the Pro Bowl game matching the best players from the American and National Conferences a week from last night in Miami.

Cleveland Gets Ali vs. Wepner

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP). —Muhammad Ali will defend the world heavyweight championship against Chuck Wepner in the Cleveland Coliseum March 24. Herbert Muhammad, Ali's manager, said Tuesday. Today Muhammad said Ali has not yet signed the contract but "the fight is definitely on."

Muhammad had given promoter Don King until today to raise the $1.5-million guarantee for Ali, and King, who helped promote the Zaire fight in which Ali dethroned George Foreman, met the deadline.

West is Slight Favorite

NBA's Best Gather for All-Star Contest

By Leonard Koppett

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 14 (NYT).—The 24th annual East-West All-Star Game of the National Basketball Association, in streamlined format, takes place tonight in Phoenix for the first time, as the climax of what has become this league's only true annual convention.

The West, coached by Al Attles of the Golden State Warriors, is a slight favorite over the East, coached by K.C. Jones of the Washington Bullets. The East leads in the series, 15-8; the West won last year at Seattle.

In major league baseball and football, the time for gathering is the World Series or Super Bowl; that's where club officials, coaches and players have their best opportunity to socialize and exchange ideas. In basketball, however, the equivalent competition—the final round of the playoffs—seldom attracts league members not involved with the competing teams. So the All-Star Game emerges as the chief social and business occasion.

Yesterday there were meetings of the general managers, the player representatives and the publicity men plus a dinner open to the public at $25 a ticket. Today, the club owners met and the game itself (which is not yet a sellout in the 12,000-seat Veteran's Memorial Coliseum) will be carried nationally on TV.

No major issues were on the business agenda this year. The club owners, tomorrow, will get a report on the search for a successor to commissioner Walter Kennedy, who will retire in June, but no vote or action will be taken on any candidate. They will also announce that any plans for expansion (to Toronto next season, specifically) are being suspended because of "the economic situation." It was voted last summer to admit Toronto as a 19th team next fall but no area has appeared seeking the franchise.

The All-Star Game itself has the makings of an exciting show this year because of two rule changes. No longer is it required that every team in the league be represented by a player, so the squads have been cut to 12 men and the players selected only on the *basis of ability* (which doesn't eliminate controversy, of course). Also, the limit of no more than three players from any one team has been dropped.

Therefore, there are four Boston Celtics available to the East team—John Havlicek chosen by fan vote as one of the starters, and Dave Cowens, Jo Jo White and Paul Silas, added by vote of the Eastern Conference coaches. Used as a unit, they can give the East an advantage in cohesion.

The other East starters are Walt Frazier and Earl Monroe, the backcourt pair of the New York Knicks, Bob McAdoo, Buffalo's center, and Elvin Hayes, Washington's high-scoring forward. The rest of the squad consists of Phil Chenier (Washington) and White in back court; Rudy Tomjanovich (Houston), Steve Mix (Philadelphia) and Silas, as cornermen, and Wes Unseld (Washington) and Cowens as centers who can also play corners.

Starting for the West will be Rick Barry (Golden State) and Spencer Haywood (Seattle) up front, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (Milwaukee) at center and Gail Goodrich (Los Angeles) and Nate Archibald (Kansas City-Omaha) at guard. Bob Dandrige (Milwaukee) and Sidney Wicks (Portland) are the reserve forwards, Bob Lanier (Detroit) and Sam Lacey (KC-Omaha) the other centers, and Jim Price (Milwaukee), Dave Bing (Detroit) and Charlie Scott (Phoenix) the other guards.

ABA Standings

East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kentucky	28	11	.718	—
New York	29	12	.707	—
St. Louis	17	27	.386	13 1/2
Memphis	11	31	.262	18 1/2
Virginia	9	32	.220	20

West Division

Denver	35	5	.854	—
San Antonio	25	20	.556	12
Indiana	18	22	.450	16 1/2
Utah	20	25	.444	17
San Diego	18	24	.429	17 1/2

Monday's Game

Indiana 105, Virginia 86 (McGinnis 36, Hillman 16; Batts 18, Twardzik 16).

Uncertainty Faces Brazil, Soccer World

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—This could be a very uncomfortable year for the new president of FIFA, Senor João Havelange of Brazil. Having spent more than a small fortune in getting himself elected to his present post, he finds himself under withering and increasing fire. On the one hand are the African countries, who demand favored nation treatment for the support they gave him. On the other are the serried ranks of South America, poised to see whether or not Argentina keeps the 1978 World Cup which *is theirs by right at least for* the moment.

In the very near future, FIFA will have to take at least an interim decision. And a final one cannot be far away. Havelange must be terrified lest they decide, despite his presidency, against Argentina. There are already worries about communications, worries, too, about the stadia. These, however, fade into inconsequence by comparison to the political situation. Perpetual reports of kidnappings, atrocities, murders, threats to foreign journalists by right wing thugs, make Argentina a *most dubious proposi*tion.

I am perfectly prepared to believe that by 1978, all may be relative sweetness and light; the country may again be calm under yet another military dictatorship. But as things stand, even if the World Cup were to go on, there is every chance it would parallel the first World Cup, in 1930. Then, it may be remembered, every major European soccer country refused to send its team on the long sea voyage to Uruguay, and the consequence was anti-climax. Uruguay, incensed, didn't compete in another World Cup for twenty years.

A Split Possible

There is every chance that by the end of 1975, FIFA will have split in two, with the European bloc on one side, the South Americans and their African allies on the other. That would be the end of the World Cup as we know it, and Havelange might find himself the president of a mere shell. We shall see.

Meanwhile, things in Brazil are looking up, at least from the soccer point of view. There was, very properly, widespread disgust in Brazil at the betrayal of the country's splendid soccer traditions in the last World Cup, when cynical, often thuggish defense was the order of the day. It is now taken for granted that Zagalo, team manager since 1970, will go, but something of a power battle is taking place over his successor.

Havelange has relinquished the presidency of the Brazilian ruling body, the CBD, thus depriving Zagalo of his invaluable umbrella. If Sylvio Pacheco were to *take his place, he would probably* bring back Didi, inside-forward hero of the 1958 and 1962 tournaments, from Turkey, to take over. But the favorite right now must be Mario Travaglini, 42, who has been doing great things with Vasco da Gama, the Rio club.

Another club whose attractive methods have done something to restore Brazilian optimism and self-respect is Cruzlero of Belo Horizonte, who will be one of the two clubs representing Brazil in the Liberators' (South American) Cup. It had its center-forward, Palhinha, on various Brazilian teams before the World Cup, though he was discarded before it *started, as was its famous inside-*left, Dirce Lopes. Both are now in splendid form, as are the 21-year-olds Zico, the Flamengo (Rio) inside-left, Falcao, the Internacional (Porto Alegre) center-forward, and the splendidly-named 20-year-old Vasco da Gama inside-left, Roberto Dinamite.

Whatever its failings in the last tournament, a World Cup without Brazil would be a wretched affair. The trouble is that Havelange's cynical wooing of the African vote has made a monster to his Frankenstein. He may well live to regret it, and so may soccer in general.

Indiana Doesn't Demoralize Minnesota, But Triumphs

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).— Coaches are beginning to seek moral victories when their teams play Indiana, the nation's No. 1 college basketball squad.

Minnesota coach Bill Musselman found something to cheer about last night after Indiana rolled over his young Gophers, 79-59.

With its tall, strong team, Minnesota utilized a zone defense in the first half to contain Indiana. But once the Hoosiers gained a nine-point lead with six minutes left in the game, Indiana spread out its offense and went into a stall to force Minnesota out of its zone.

The tactic proved effective as Indiana easily stretched its nine-point margin to the final 20-point difference.

"When the No. 1 team in the country holds the ball for six minutes against a bunch of freshmen and sophomores, I think that shows what they think of our club," Musselman said.

"I think they're an excellent team, but we're not too bad either."

Musselman said Indiana "had to fight their hearts out to win."

In other games involving nationally-ranked teams, seventh-ranked Alabama struggled past Mississippi, 74-71, and No. 10 Kentucky edged 16th-rated Tennessee, 88-82.

College Basketball

East

Georgia St. 55, FDU-Rutherford 52
Middlebury 83, Plattsburgh 66.
Southampton 93, Monmouth (N.J.) 80.
Pittsburgh 84, Notre Dame 77 (OT).
Moravian 64, Ursinus 59.
Buffalo 72, St. Francis (Pa.) 66.
Wheeling 94, St. Peter's 92.

South

Kentucky 88, Georgetown (Ky.) 71.
Morehead St. 99, Austin Peay 89.
E. Kentucky 104, Murray St. 95.
Vanderbilt 102, Georgia 80.
Jacksonville 75, Neb.-Omaha 60.
Auburn 84, Florida 62.
Virginia 68, Davidson 56.
VMI 106, Citadel 101.
Delaware St. 80, Virginia Union 65.
Alabama 74, Mississippi 71.
Centenary 105, Lamar 83.
Kentucky 88, Tennessee 82.

Midwest

Indiana 79, Minnesota 59.
Ohio St. 94, Iowa 77.
Illinois 72, Wisconsin 56.
Purdue 73, Northwestern 72 (OT).
Creighton 84, Cleveland St. 60.

Southwest

Texas Tech. 86, Houston 82.
Oral Roberts 98, Okla. City 80.

West

Utah St. 102, Boise St. 87.

College Basketball

UPI COACHES POLL

(First-place votes and teams' records, through Sat. Jan. 11, in parentheses.)

		Pts
1	Indiana (32) (14-0)	409
2.	UCLA (7) (12-0)	381
3.	N. Carolina St. (10-1)	302
4	Louisville (3) (11-0)	296
5	Southern Calif. (12-1)	217
6.	Maryland (11-1)	195
7	Alabama (9-1)	133
8.	Arizona State (13-1)	94
9.	Oregon (10-1)	76
10.	Kentucky (9-2)	50
11.	Lasalle (12-1)	37
12.	Marquette (9-2)	37
12.	Arizona (11-2)	33
14.	North Carolina (7-3)	32
15.	South Carolina (8-3)	8
15.	Tennessee (8-2)	7
17.	Rutgers (10-2)	3
	Bradley (8-3)	3
19.	New Mexico St. (9-3)	2
	Penn (9-3)	2

Johnson Winner Of British Title

LONDON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).— Bunny Johnson became the British and Commonwealth heavyweight boxing champion by knocking out Danny McAlinden in the ninth round of their scheduled 15-round title clash here last night.

Johnson, a 27-year-old from Jamaica who moved to Britain 11 years ago, became the first black fighter to hold the British heavyweight crown.

Johnson, who has a string of 16 straight victories, captured the titles by outboxing and outhitting the ponderous, charging McAlinden.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

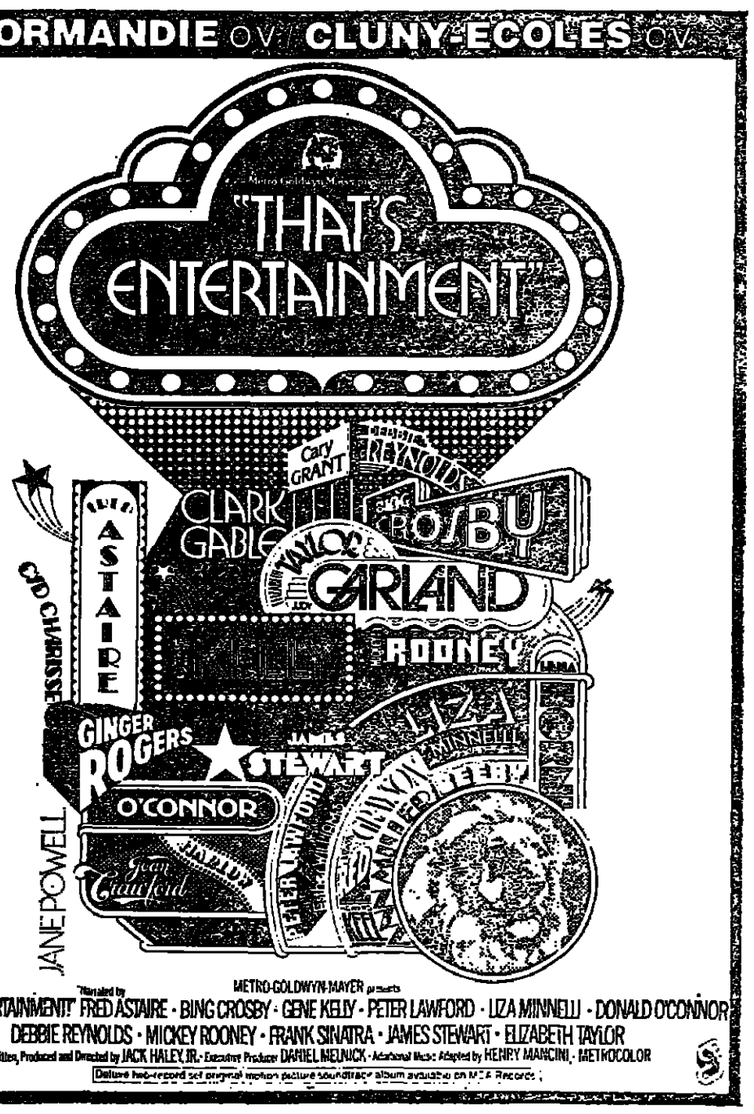
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Observer

In the Delivery Room

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The professionals objected when I asked to be present at the delivery of my paycheck.

No salaried employees were permitted in the delivery room, they said. Rules and regulations against it were firmly grounded in delivery-room experience. The people handling *the delivery* would be extremely busy during the critical moments. They would have no time to drop everything and tend to fainting watchers unaccustomed to the melodrama of a delivery.



Baker

I was adamant. It was my paycheck.

I had a right to attend its entry into the world. Moreover, it would strengthen the bonds between my employer and me to be present and share what for him would otherwise be only a painful experience.

Grudgingly, the authorities agreed. Gowned and masked in the delivery amphitheater. I *smiled when my employer* was brought in, swollen with salary, and delighted when, a moment later, my very own paycheck was held up for the room to see.

But when I rushed forward to press it into my wallet, I was restrained.

"What's wrong?" I asked.

"It's gross," I was told.

"Gross!" I cried in anger. "Why, there's not an ounce of fat on it."

"It's gross income," I was told. "It cannot be taken from the delivery room until it has been trimmed down to net income."

Before I could protest, an Internal Revenue surgeon sawed *off almost one-third of the entire* paycheck and put it in a purse.

"There, there," he said, patting me. "Do not weep so. The federal income tax will be reduced this year, and thereafter you will get a fatter paycheck."

"Hah," snorted a grim surgeon who was already hacking off another sizable piece from the remnant left by the Internal Revenue man. I recognized the governor of the state. "The Feds may not take so much next *time*," he granted. "but I am going to be taking even more than this time to save the state from bankruptcy."

"Me too," said the mayor, who was slicing off another piece of the check. "You wouldn't want to live in a city that was broke, would you?"

"But that's robbing Ford to *pay Carey* and Beame," I said.

"Will somebody shut this guy up?" cried a surgeon from the Social Security Tax Hospital, making the first cut in what was *obviously to be a big amputation.*

"That's too much," I protested.

"I'm entitled to take more this year," he murmured. "Congress raised my share of the paycheck again last year."

* * *

I sobbed. The paycheck was dying before my eyes, and no one was even administering a cost-of-taxes increase. "Cheer up," said the Social Security surgeon. "if you're lucky enough to live to 65 on what you have left after the delivery room gets finished, this Social Security slice will help you to spend your old age in poverty, provided of course you don't try to earn enough money on the side to live comfortably."

"It's my turn," said a surgeon with the look of a man who loved the working class. I recognized my union surgeon and with one stroke he carved off a slice for union dues.

Three surgeons richly gowned in *Wall Street stripings leaned* over the paycheck. "You didn't leave much for us," they said, scalpels flying. They were the surgeons for insurance companies dealing in pensions and medical insurance.

When they had finished, a nurse produced a magnifying glass, found what remained of the paycheck, lifted it in a set of eyebrow tweezers and handed it to me with congratulations. "Here is your net pay," she said. "Don't spend it all on one beer."

"Why not?" I asked.

"If you do," she said, "you won't have anything left to pay the sales tax, the state gas tax, *the federal gas tax*, the auto-use tax, the telephone tax, the excise tax, the entertainment tax or the notary's fee for certifying your petition for bankruptcy."

I cuddled the tiny paycheck in my arms and left, pinching it gently to see if there was any life in it. It responded with a barely audible whimper.

"Sh," I cautioned it. "You may give somebody the idea for a whimper tax."

IRVING MARDER



Alan Sillitoe with his wife, American-born short-story writer and poet Ruth Fainlight. Craig Schneider.

Poet/Novelist Sillitoe— A Talent for Invective

PARIS, Jan. 14 (IHT).—The diffidence reminds one of the schoolboy that, in his middle 40s, he still resembles. But the style—including the sartorial style—is that of a writer who has Made It, against rather heavy odds. These included a sketchy education, which ended formally at the age of 14, and the social origins that accounted for it—specifically, his "working class" Nottingham background. But, enthroned last night at George Whitman's Left Bank bookshop, drawing placidly on a small cigar as he prepared to read some of his poetry, Alan Sillitoe could not have looked more at home with his feet up in Notting Hill Gate.

Lucky enough to have the slightest build that lends itself to dandyism, and doubtless aware that poets are a nattier breed than novelists, he dresses in line with the lyrical subdivision of his dual metier. Last night he was a black-and-white study that might have attracted Whistler: white tunic shirt, tightly buttoned at the neck, modishly cut black suit with cream-colored waistcoat, and neat black boots. Sharing the platform with him was Ruth Fainlight, the American-born short-story writer and poetess who—as nobody happened to mention last night—is also Mrs. Alan Sillitoe.

Last night's reading session came about haphazardly, they explained. The author of the best-selling "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" and "The Loneliness of the Long-Distance Runner," having recently published a new novel ("The Future of Life", W. H. Allen, London) and a new book of poems ("The Storm and Other Poems," also W. H. Allen) came here from London, with his wife and their 12-year-old son, for a brief holiday. Whereupon "my old friend George Whitman" snared them for a reading.

In a Hospital

Sillitoe began writing poetry when he was about 30, before he became a novelist, but "prose soon muscled in..." He *was in a hospital, he said, undergoing treatment for tuberculosis,* and began to read a lot because of his enforced leisure. "I read an advert that said, 'If you are reading this without moving your lips, you can become a writer'." Although he is better known today as a novelist and short-story writer than as a poet, he still thinks that "poetry is, in a sense, more important than prose."

Both Alan Sillitoe and Ruth Fainlight read clearly and distinctly, with more professionalism than most poets. Last night he read some of his early poems, "because those are the only ones I have with me." In one of them entitled "Rats," Sillitoe displays a talent for invective reminiscent of the earlier, angrier John Osborne, teeing off on "the rodent planners" who are dehumanizing the cities of the West. There was also a sort of wry postscript to Eliot: " . . . The Waste Land was a place/Where I best played."

After reading from half-a-dozen poems, Sillitoe announced that he would now "hand you over to Ruth Fainlight." A smallish, striking figure, her dark hair bound in a silk scarf, she too wore a white tunic-blouse, with a dark skirt. She explained that, though born in New York, she was educated in Europe and brought up here, "so I have never decided if I am an American poet or an English poet." She sounds, most of the time, like an English poet—because of the accent, that is. The poems she read included "Tania," an elegy for the woman companion of Che Guevara, who, like him, was slain *in Bolivia:*

"..How long did you lie hidden by the water's edge...?"

First Book

When his wife had finished, Alan Sillitoe returned to the platform to read from his first book of short stories, "The Loneliness of the Long-Distance Runner." He chose a story in which a boy of 14 recalls an otherwise tedious Saturday afternoon when, as a 10-year-old, "I saw a bloke try to kill himself." It is a very funny story and the author read it well, with obvious enjoyment. *The audience, silent during the* poetry readings, came gratefully to life. Sillitoe, getting into his stride, brought an almost Dickensian manner to his reading, not quite acting out the story but altering his voice adroitly and fleshing the monologue with gestures. The laughter was almost constant—toward the end the author himself, in fact, was on the edge of breaking up.

In conversation after he had finished reading, Sillitoe talked without constraint, and without affectation, about his work. "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning," a huge success as a novel, a film and play, made its author famous at 30, in 1958—but not quite "overnight." He had written seven novels before that, none of which saw the light of day, though "one or two *of them might have been worth publishing." And how about* "The Long-Distance Runner"—wasn't it difficult getting a book of short stories published? A quick, engaging, postgraduate schoolboy grin: "Not after 'Saturday Night and Sunday Morning.'"

PEOPLE: *Discrimination? 'Baloney' Says Jacqueline Cochran*

"I have never been discriminated against in my life," aviatrix Jacqueline Cochran declared recently. "I think the women complaining they've been discriminated against are the ones who can't do anything anyway. Baloney." The first woman to break the sound barrier (in 1953 in an F-86 Sabre jet), Miss Cochran was *among* those honored at the International Women's Year dinner in Washington over the weekend. Asked her age, Miss Cochran replied: "I *don't* know. I don't know my birth-place either." She doesn't, according to The Washington Post—she was raised in near poverty in the sawmill towns of the Southern United States. "But I don't think age matters anyway. I'm for humanity." Still, one of her pet peeves is the 60-year-old mandatory retirement age for pilots, although she no longer flies. "I got my first heart attack three years ago in Paris... and I've had heart surgery three times since. For a year I couldn't look at the sky without bursting into tears."

* * *

Movie director Federico Fellini has lost his backers for the projected film on the life of Casanova. "I have just been told by the producers—the Italian Cineris Company—not to make the film," Fellini said Tuesday. "I am really surprised because I was ready to start to shoot the *first* scenes in the next few days." Fellini said the producers gave no reason to shelving the project. But sources in the film industry suggested that the reason was the high cost of the film, tentatively estimated at about $7.5 million.

* * *

Singer **Elvis Presley**, born in Tupelo, Miss., is staging a benefit for Mississippi tornado victims in Jackson next spring. A tornado in the McComb, Miss., area Friday killed seven persons, injured more than 100. Damage was estimated at $17 million. "I want to help all I can for the *state that I was born in*," Presley said in making his offer to Mississippi Gov. **Bill Waller**.

* * *

Jean-Paul Belmondo has called on French movie producers to refuse to sell their films to television. The actor, in an interview with the *Journal du Dimanche*, said that the reorganized TV system in France would be killing the movie houses if it went



Jacqueline Cochran
. . . no longer flyin

ahead with its plans to sh 11 films a week.

* * *

One of the lesser known ca paign promises during the l U.S. elections, involving two De ocratic congressmen and one d is about to be fulfilled. Rep sentative-elect **Andrew Jacobs** of Indiana, promised Rep. Jam **B. Symington** of Missouri th this time he would leave his c stant companion, a Great Da back home in Indiana if elect He was and he will. "Thank t Lord," said an aide in Jacob *Capitol Hill office. She said t* dog used to spend the day in "rather small" office and on "bit Jimmy Symington." T dog is named C-5 (for the c troversially expensive C-5A Force plane) because accordi to his master "he grew like military contract."

* * *

Contrary to reports that not ing special took place on form President **Richard Nixon's** birthday last week comes word from writer **Victor Las** that a group of friends threw surprise party in his honor at home in San Clemente, Calif. was all **Robert Abplanalp's** id said Lasky. "It was a big surpr to him. He didn't know we w coming," Lasky added. At t party, in addition to Lasky a Abplanalp, were Mrs. Nixon, A planalp's attorney William Grif and Miami restaurateur **Mandel**. "There were no ear shaking comments," Lasky sa "We did not discuss politi things."

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Europe-wide to qualified leads a secure, insured investment, that is neither shares nor real estate nor futures, but *solid* business, then write to: Box 853, IHT, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Germany.

FRENCH SUBSIDIARY of international company located in Switzerland-Malmaison seeks bilingual secretary. French or English mother-tongue, experienced in translation from and into English, shorthand and typing, knowledge of Spanish or German appreciated, part-time job. Apply to: PRO MULTIS, quoting No. 7,091, 47 Rue des Tournelles, 75003 Paris, who will forward.

HERALD TRIBUNE AD DIRECTOR requires immediately English mother tongue secretary with shorthand and some spoken French. French working papers essential